PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
*The Bombay Gazette* Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

# Bombay Gazette

THE TWELVE PAGES. MORNING EDITION.

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UNTOUCHED BY HAND

No. 54,254.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing. Saturday | Steamers. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2-39 P.M. 1907.** | | | | |
| 9th Nov. | OCEANA | 6610 | | |
| 16th „ | PENINSULAR | 5294 | MOOLTAN | 9621 |
| 23rd „ | EGYPT | 7912 | | |
| 30th „ | PENINSULAR | 5294 | CHINA | 7912 |
| 7th Dec. | MARMORA | 10509 | | |
| 14th „ | PENINSULAR | 5294 | HIMALAYA | 6898 |
| 21st „ | ARABIA | 7903 | | |
| 28th „ | ORIENTAL | 5284 | MOLDAVIA | 9500 |
| **1908.** | | | | |
| 4th Jan. | PERSIA | 7951 | | |
| 11th „ | ORIENTAL | 5284 | INDIA | 7911 |
| 18th „ | OCEANA | 6610 | | |
| 25th „ | ORIENTAL | 5284 | MONGOLIA | 9505 |
| 1st Feb. | EGYPT | 7912 | | |
| 8th „ | CALEDONIA | 7558 | VICTORIA | 6522 |
| 15th „ | ORIENTAL | 5284 | | |
| 22nd „ | MACEDONIA | 10512 | | |
| 29th „ | ARCADIA | 6663 | | |
| 7th Mar. | CALEDONIA | 7378 | BRITANNIA | 6555 |
| 14th „ | ARABIA | 7903 | | |
| 21st „ | CALEDONIA | 7558 | MOOLTAN | 9621 |
| 28th „ | PERSIA | 7951 | | |
| 4th Apr. | MARMORA | 10509 | | |
| 11th „ | EGYPT | 7912 | | |
| 18th „ | CALEDONIA | 7558 | MOLDAVIA | 9500 |
| 25th „ | MACEDONIA | 10512 | | |
| 2nd May | ORIENTAL | 5284 | HIMALAYA | 6898 |
| 9th „ | CALEDONIA | 7558 | | |
| 16th „ | ORIENTAL | 5284 | MONGOLIA | 9505 |
| 23rd „ | ARABIA | 7903 | | |

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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W. C. SYMES,
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Bombay, 28th September 1907.

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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | THURSDAY |
| CALEDONIEN | 4,130 | Martin | 28th Nov 1907 |
| DUMBEA | 5,686 | Boyer | 26th Dec. „ |
| VILLE de la CIOTAT. | 6,378 | Combe | 23rd Jan. 1908. |
| AUSTRALIEN | 6,365 | Verron | 20th Feb.* „ |
| NERA | 5,538 | Schmitz | 19th Mar. „ |
| CALEDONIEN | 4,130 | Martin | 16th Apr. „ |
| DUMBEA | 5,686 | Boyer | 14th May „ |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captain | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| AUSTRALIEN | 6,365 | Verron | 6th Dec. 1907. |
| NERA | 5,538 | Schmitz | 3rd Jan. 1908. |

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRIGARD,
*Agent.*

*Esplanade Road*, BOMBAY.

### THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Vessels | Tons. | Captain. | Arrival. | Departure. 1907 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| YOSHINO MARU | ... | M. Winckler | 9th Nov. | 17th Nov. |
| YETOROFU MARU | ... | K. Sato | 13th Nov. | 27th Nov. |
| KAGESHIMA MARU | ... | T. Arakawa | 26th Nov. | 8th Dec. |
| WAKAMIYA MARU | ... | R. Takeda | 4th Dec. | 18th Dec. |
| KAGOSHIMA MARU | ... | K. Kori | 17th Dec. | 29th Dec. 1908 |
| MOYOBO MARU | ... | .... | 25th Dec. | 8th Jan. |
| TEBOSHI MARU | ... | T. Kon | 7th Jan. | 19th Jan. |

For Freight apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO,
*Manager*
Nawasi Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

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## SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Sailing Date. | Time. | Route.—Via. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LHASA | 2,170 | Mon. 11th Nov. | 11 a. m. | P. D & C.* |
| KOLA | 1,200 | Thur. 14th Nov. | 9 a. m. | Cutch Mandvie. |
| LINGA | 2,170 | Frid. 15th Nov. | 7 a. m. | (direct). * |

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on MONDAY, 11th Nov., calling at Veraval, Mangrole and Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mohomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 14th Nov., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mohomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "URLANA," 5,253 tons, on or about 10th Nov. calling at Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa and Zanzibar.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about 12th Nov.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Africa, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
*Agents*, BOMBAY.

8th November, 1907.

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CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI

| Steamer. | Tons | Captain. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| BOHEMIA | 4232 | M. Dabcovich | 16th Nov. |
| AFRICA | 4595 | P. Radosich | 1st Dec. |
| IMPERATOR | 4140 | F. Mosca | 16th „ |
| KOERBER | 3501 | A. Foresti | 1st Jan. 1908 |
| BOHEMIA | 4232 | M. Dabcovich | 16th „ |
| AFRICA | 4595 | P. Radosich | 1st Feb „ |
| IMPERATOR | 4140 | F. Mosca | 16th „ „ |

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

| Steamers | Tons | Captain | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| * † CHINA | 5099 | A. de Petris | 25th Dec |
| † F. FERDINAND | 6045 | G. Matcovich | 25th Jan. 1908. |
| * † NIPPON | 6317 | F. Tarabocchia | 25th Feb. „ |

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Piræus.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE and Brindisi are available for two years

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

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RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

Return Tickets are issued for the voyage, Bombay to Trieste, by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

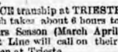
STRAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamers. | Tons | Captain. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| ISTOCK | 2891 | M. Ticac | 20th Nov. |
| AUSTRIA | 7588 | A. Bilaffer | 29th Dec. |

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

### ANCHOR LINE.



REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

| Steamers. | Captain | Tons | To sail from 1907. |
|---|---|---|---|
| OLYMPIA | C.F. Osborne, R.N.R. | 5124 | 16th Nov. |
| CIRCASSIA | Alex Haig | 6716 | 3rd Dec. |
| SCINDIA | Shafto Abrey | 5106 | 17th „ |
| CASTALIA | F. S. Blight | 6300 | 7th Jan. 08. |
| BRITANNIA | R. J. Garrick | 3069 | 21st „ |
| MASSILIA | J. Thomson | 5091 | 12th Feb „ |
| OLYMPIA | C.F. Osborne, R.N.R. | 5124 | 29th „ „ |
| CIRCASSIA | Alex Haig | 6,716 | 18th Mar „ |
| SCINDIA | Shafto Abrey | 5,106 | 26th „ „ |
| CASTALIA | F. S Blight | 6,300 | 11th Ap 11 „ |
| BRITANNIA | R. J. Garrick | 3,069 | 19th „ „ |
| MASSILIA | J. Thomson | 5,091 | 14th May „ |
| OLYMPIA | C.F. Osborne, R.N.R. | 5,124 | 27th „ „ |
| CIRCASSIA | Alex Haig | 6,716 | 14th June „ |
| SCINDIA | Shafto Abrey | 5,106 | 25th „ „ |
| CASTALIA | F. S. Blight | 6,300 | 13th July „ |

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay to Suez | Rs. 385 |
| Bombay to Port Said | Rs. 418 |
| Bombay to Marseilles | Rs. 578 |
| Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) | Rs. 675 |
| Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent | Rs. 653 |
| Bombay to New York | Rs. 722 |
| Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) | Rs. 990 |
| Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool | Rs. 1038 |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
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| Amritsar | Madras. | Mandalay. | Mombasa |
| Kurrachee. | Rangoon. | Newera Elya. | Nairobi. |
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BOMBAY *Manager.*

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | $ 100,00,000 |
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| Silver Reserve Fund | $ 117,50,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ 100.00.000 |

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J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD

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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

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|---|---|---|
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| BANGKOK. | KOBE. | SAIGON. |
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| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SHANGHAI |
| CALCUTTA | MANILA. | SINGAPORE. |
| COLOMBO. | NAGASAKI. | SOURABAYA. |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | TIENTSIN. |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | YOKOHAMA |
| HANKOW. | PENANG. | YOLOLO. |

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**CIRCUIT DES ARDENNES,**

ON **DUNLOP** TYRES.

| EXTRACT. | TRANSLATION. |
|---|---|
| J'atteste volontiers que les Pneus Dunlop m'ont donne la plus grande satisfaction lors de la Course du Circuit des Ardennes. Durant toute cette course je n'ai eu que deux crevaisons. C'est la premiere course ou j'ai eu si peu d'ennuis du fait des Pneus. (Sd.) Baron de Caters. | I willingly certify that the Dunlop tyres have given the greatest satisfaction in the Circuit des Ardennes race. During the whole race I had only two punctures. It is the first race in which I have had so little tyre trouble. (Sd.) Baron de Caters. |

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CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

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These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the title of "The New Brain and Nerve Food, ZAKOUBA, The Extraordinary Blood Medicine." See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

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BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles, also for Naptha Lamps.

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PRICE Re. 1 per bottle.

SPECIAL RATES TO THE TRADE.

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The above remedy has stood the test of time, and through trial. Thousands of Testimonials have been received and are open to inspection. Trials are earnestly solicited. We are quite confident of the result.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STATIONERY, ETC.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by THE AGENT at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m. (Standard Time), on WEDNESDAY, 27th November, 1907, for the SUPPLY of the above during the twelve months commencing from 1st January, 1908.

2. Tender forms of the above giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of stationery, etc., required, and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each copy. No refund will be made on account of unused Tender forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with a heading as above and a deposit of Rupees one thousand should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only cash, currency notes or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

5. All stationery, etc, to be in accordance with the Company's standard samples which may be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. L. SHAW,
Ag. General Storekeeper,
General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 7th November, 1907.

### SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SMALL CAUSES COURT, SUIT No. 4252 of 1906.

KISSONLAL SOOKHLAL and CHOONILAL NAVALRAM, trading as KISSONLAL SOOKHLAL.....Plaintiffs.

vs.

MITHIBAI, wife of MADHOWJI DOOLABHBHAI, sister-in-law, Sole Heir and Legal Represen tative of PARVATIBAI, widow of MOHANJI ODHAVJI, deceased.....Defendant.

WHEREAS, by a Decree made in the above Suit, on the 24th day of August, 1906, it was ordered that the Defendant should pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 885-10-0 for debt and Rs. 67-11-0 for costs making together Rs. 953-5-0.

And whereas by a Warrant of sale, dated the 30th day of May, 1907, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell all the right, title and interest of the said Defendant Mithibai, wife of Madhowji Doolabhbhai, in the land and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with a messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, in Khoja Street in the Sub-District of Bombay, and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under Collector's Old No. 2660, and New No. 9671, and Old Survey No. 907, and New Survey No. 4350, and by the Municipality under Ward C, No. 7249, and Street Nos. 125-27 29, containing by admeasurement 1335 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the West by the said Khoja Street, on or towards the North formerly by the house of Keshow Somji, and now that of Maistree Thakersey Jetha, and on or towards the South by the house of Devidas Mehta, and on or towards the East by Municipal Chowki and which said property was formerly and is now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Parvatibai.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on Wednesday, the 11th day of December, 1907, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock (S.T.), in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of the said Warrant of sale, put up for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Defendant as aforesaid, in the said land and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfa tion of the said decree, costs of previous execution and of the said Warrant of sale.

The following is a list of the charges and claims to which the said land and premises are supposed to be liable.

1. The claim of the Collector of Bombay for Rs. 7-13-4 due to Government for arrears of revenue on the above land for 1905, 1906 and 1907.

2. The claim of the mortgagees Thakbar Kurson Naran and his wife, Kashibai, for Rs. 5,000 and interest due thereon at twelve annas per cent. per Gujrati Calendar month under the deed of mortgage, dated 22nd December, 1905, and made between Parvatibai, widow of Mohanji Odhowji, and administratrix of the estate of her father Jiva Nathu and the said Thakbar Kurson Naran and his wife, Kashibai.

Intimation is given that the Court does not Warrant the correctness of the above destription of the premises nor the title of the said Defendant to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendant have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this proclamation, any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiffs have not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forth with when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser to the Sheriff, on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff :—Dated this 8th day of November, 1907.

EUST FERRERS NICHOLSON,
*Sheriff of Bombay.*

MESSRS. JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI AND DEVIDAS, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

### NOTICE.

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 600,000 SLEEPERS, for the use of the North-Western Railway, delivery to begin by 1st June 1908, and to be completed by 1st November 1908.

The Sleepers should be nine feet 6 inches long, ten inches wide and five inches deep.

Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of timber :—

Indian :—Sal, Deodar, or Burmese Pynkado.
Western Australia :—Hill grown Jarrah.
New South Wales :—Mixed Hardwoods.
Tasmanian :— Do.
Queensland :— Do.

Parties Tendering are requested to state the number of Sleepers offered of each kind of Timber when more than one kind is offered, and to quote rate for each kind as well as the average rate. Tenders may be submitted for the whole or any portion of the quantity required.

In the case of mixed hardwoods the proportions allowable are given in the Specifications.

The Australian and Tasmanian Sleepers are to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers, and the price quoted should include delivery C. I. F. ex Ship's slings at Karachi.

Burmese Pynkado Sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer Officer of the Burma Railways before shipment and the price quoted should include delivery C. I. F. ex Ship's slings at Karachi.

Sal and Deodar Sleepers will be inspected and passed at any Railway Station and prices quoted must include delivery into Trucks at these Stations, after having been passed by an Engineer Officer of the North-Western Railway. The Railway Stations at which the sleepers are to be delivered and the quantities to be delivered at each station should be definitely stated in the Tender.

Tenders should be returned filled in, to the Secretary, Railway Board at Calcutta, by noon, on THURSDAY the 16th January, 1908, and should be superscribed in red ink, "Tenders for Sleepers required by the North-Western Railway."

Forms of Tender and Specifications can be had from the Chief Store Keeper, North-Western Railway, Lahore, on payment of a fee of Rs. 100 which will be refunded on the order of the Railway Board to unsuccessful Tenderers as soon as can be arranged after disposal of the Tenders, provided a *bona fide* Tender is submitted.

No Earnest Money of Security is required to be sent with the TENDERS.

The Railway Board are not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the whole or any part of a Tender may be accepted or rejected.

SIMLA, THE 30TH OCTOBER, 1907.

WANTED—Leucoderma or white patches on the skin are cured positively and out-right by "Allomic." No case, however worst, stands hopeless to our unique external remedy. Talismanic effect everywhere. Failures negative. Try and be convinced. Bottle Rs. 10. MANAGER, B. C. Works Kidderpore, Calcutta.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE,
BOMBAY, INDIA.

PROFESSORSHIP OF CHEMISTRY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of HEAD of the Chemical Department of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, India. Engagement for five years. Salary from Rs. 600 to Rs. 800 per mensem, according to qualifications. Full particulars may be obtained from the Office of the Undersigned. Applications should be made so as to reach the Undersigned on or before the 21st December, 1907.

N. A. F. MOOS, B.Sc., F.R.S.E.,
*Honorary Secretary of the Board of Trustees,*
VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE,
BYCULLA, BOMBAY, INDIA.

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PRINCIPALSHIP OF THE INSTITUTE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of PRINCIPAL of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, India. Engagement for five years. Salary Rupees 1,000, rising by annual increments of Rs. 62-8-0 to Rs. 1,250 per mensem. Full particulars may be obtained from the Office of the Undersigned. Applications should be made so as to reach the Undersigned on or before the 21st December, 1907.

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Honorary Secretary of the Board of Trustees,
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BYCULLA, BOMBAY, INDIA.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

FOR SALE—OFFERS will be received up to 30th November, 1907, by the Director, Royal Indian Marine, for the purchase of

THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP

"INVESTIGATOR" (old) (without figure head) with all Stores and Fittings that are on board of her on that date.

The vessel was built as a wooden paddle steamer in 1881.

She is 203' long, 25'-10" broad and 14'-6" over paddle boxes and is 515 gross tonnage.

Purchaser must remove the Ship from the Government Dockyard or moorings within 14 days of purchase at his own expenses and risk.

Dismantling will not be permitted in the Government Dockyard or at the moorings.

Twenty-five per cent. of purchase money to be paid on acceptance of Tender ; balance before vessel is removed from Dockyard or moorings.

No other stipulations than above are necessary.

Application to view the vessel and further particulars may be obtained from the Director, Royal Indian Marine.

The Director does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

G. H. HEWETT,
DIRECTOR OF THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.
R. I. M. DOCKYARD,
BOMBAY, 29TH OCTOBER, 1907.

IMPORTANT.

TO TIMBER MERCHANTS & CONTRACTORS

THE STRAITS INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE of SINGAPORE (Straits Settlements), Timber Department, will be pleased to receive enquiries for TIMBER of all kinds, cut from their own Timber concessions and put through their Steam Saw Mills, F. O. B. and C. I. F., prices quoted.

Proforma invoices forwarded on receipt of specifications. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Obtain your Timber at FIRST COST and save, you know.

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The Tramway has been in operation for 15 years and has a large pilgrim and goods traffic which will greatly increase during the Simhast Year. During this period large profits can be realised from the influx of 10,000 pilgrims per day with the addition of the necessary rolling stock and horses.

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Application has been made to the Government for powers to convert to Steam Traction by which means the working expenses can be greatly reduced, and the receipts increased. The line is also capable of profitable extensions into outlying districts.

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## ALLEGED MURDER BY A SOLDIER.

THE further hearing of the case in which Gunner Winstanley, of the 3rd Battery, R. F. A., is charged by the Police with culpable homicide amounting to murder in that he at 1-30 a. m., on the 10th October last, caused the death of Driver Mudge, of the same Battery, near the Artillery Theatre dance-room, at St. Thomas's Mount, by striking him on the head with an iron bolt and kicking him near the ear, was resumed at St. Thomas's Mount, on Monday, befor Captain Kirkwood, at 1 p. m.

Mr. K. R. Sitarama Iyer, B. A., Prosecuting Inspector of Police, conducted the prosecution, and Mr. E. R. Osborne, Barrister-at-Law, defended the accused.

Gunner C. Holloway, re-called and cross-examined by Mr. E. R. Osborne, deposed as follows:—I made two statements at the inquest. It was at my own request that I made the second statement. I was highly excited when I made the first statement, so I asked permission to make the second. The second statement was not made on the first day. My first statement was read over to me, and that was how I found out the mistake. I made my request the same day to be allowed to alter my statement. "Both men were in an attitude of fighting, and I particularly noticed that," was the alteration I made. That is I particularly noticed that both were in an attitude of fighting. I saw them before they commenced to fight. Just before the fight they seemed to me to be talking. I saw them hit out at one another and it seemed to be simultaneous. The accused struck two blows. I cannot say whether the blow, Mudge struck at the accused, hit him or not, or whether the accused's first blow struck Mudge or not. After the second blow Mudge fell down, so I came to the conclusion that the accused's blow had hit him. The blow I saw the accused give Mudge with his right hand was a straight down smashing blow, the right arm being raised above the shoulder. I did not see the accused take anything out of his left sleeve with his right hand, and the thing I saw in the air when his arm was coming down I could only see for a fraction of a second.

Driver Love, cross-examined, said:—I saw the accused strike Mudge with his left hand towards the left side of his face. This gave a smacking sound. The second blow was with the right hand and it made a dull thud. I did not see Mudge strike out at the accused. I did not help in decorating the dance-room that night, and I cannot say who did. The accused came up and set on a form next to me for less than five minutes and he said: "I'll do somebody in." I did not know him before. I did not give him a chance of saying anything. He spoke coolly enough. When the Quartermaster Sergeant asked me to tell him all I knew, I told him.

Driver Bowe said, in answer to Mr. E. R. Osborne:—The bolt was not used by me for any purpose after I took into the barrack room. I cannot say if any one else used it. I threw it in a corner of the room. I saw it in the room on the evening of the 9th when I was going out. The Quartermaster Sergeant sent me to the inquest. I told him before the inquest that I had picked up the bolt and taken it to the barrack room. This was on the morning of the 11th October. I told him also that I would identify the bolt if it were shown to me. I did not tell him anything else. I did not tell him anything of the notches. I did not tell him that I saw it in the barrack room on the day of the occurrence after tea.

Driver Poster was also cross-examined.

Gunner Ash, cross-examined by Mr. Osborne, said:—I did not see where the accused picked up the bolt. I had not seen the bolt before the accused showed it to me. I have not seen bolts like this used in any dance. I did not think the accused was serious when he said what I stated in my examination-in-chief.

Sub-Inspector Palanisawmy Raju, who prepared the plan, Exhibit B., was also recalled and cross-examined by Mr. Osborne.

The Court then recalled Lieutenant Low, R. A. M. C., in charge of the Station Hospital, and, questioned by the Court, he deposed as follows:—The scalp wound two inches in length on the left side of Mudge's head was a grievous hurt in my opinion. I would still say, even if the rupture of the artery had not occurred, that the wound was a grievous one. As a simple wound I should say the wound on Mudge's head would take about ten days to heal. The violence used to inflict the wound on the side of the deceased's head need not necessarily have resulted in serious consequences, and would not have so resulted in a large majority of cases. In fifty per cent. of cases it would probably have had no serious consequences. I have seen a large number of scalp wounds of a similar nature. In all I have only seen three or four cases resulting in a rupture of the artery in question. The calibre of the ruptured artery would be about the size of an ordinary inch pin.

The accused was asked by the Court if he had any statement to make and said:—"I had been drinking the whole day. I went to the dance. I had more drink at the dance. As to the piece of iron, I know nothing about it. I went to bed that night. I can't say what time it was I was fetched out of bed and put under guard the next morning. I knew nothing about the bother till about 12 o'clock midday."

The Magistrate then framed charges alternatively under Sections 302, 304, 326 and 324, and directed the accused to take his trial at the ensuing Sessions of the Madras High Court.

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Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 8th Nov. 1907.
(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

| Via | Latest Dates. D. | H. | M. | Time occupied in Transmission. Hrs. | Mts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey ..... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| Teheran ..... | 8 | 2 | 25 p m | ... | 35 |
| Suez ..... | 8 | 1 | 45 p m | 0 | 14 |

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 8th Nov. 1907.

| | Latest Date. | Maximum Time. Hrs. | Mts. | Minimum Time. Hrs. | Mts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Calcutta.... | 8th Nov. 1907. | 0 | 59 | 0 | 3 |
| " Karachee .. | Ditto | 0 | 37 | 0 | 6 |
| " Madras .... | Ditto | 1 | 13 | 0 | 9 |

NOTICES.

The Anglo-American Company notify that service gunboats between Trinidad and Amacura for telegrams destined for Venezuela have again been suspended. (27-6-06).

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bushire (27-10-07).

Saigon Bangkok right (8-11-07)

Cables Emden Vigo and Lisbon S. Miguel interrupted (511-07.)

THE "Mufidi Rozgar," an Urdu weekly of Bombay writes:—If the clothes of an ordinary beggar in Bombay were searched, cooked food sufficient to satisfy at least five persons would be found stowed away in different places. It is well-known that these beggars are regular vendors of food; they eat as much as they can and sell the rest. A Bombay street beggar is a well-to-do individual, and sends home weekly a Postal Order of ten or fifteen rupees. One of the fraternity was overheard saying to a brother professional that he had done badly that day having "earned" only two rupees and four annas!


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Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

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D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA, and All Wine Merchants.

SOLE AGENTS:

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LTD., BOMBAY.

BECK & CO.'S

(KAISER BREWERY)

PILSENER

BEER

HAS ALWAYS BEEN AND IS STILL

THE BEST.

NOTICE.

CHARLES DAY & CO., LONDON.

ARE THE SOLE EXPORT BOTTLING AGENTS FOR

JOHN JAMESON & SON'S

WHISKY.

And on each label must be found the following Notice and Signature.

'In order that Consumers may feel assured of genuineness, we would request attention to our Special Export Label, and to our Trade Mark and Name on Corks, Capsules and Cases, also to age mark."

*John Jameson & Son* Ltd.

DR. BISWAS'S

**MAGIC PILLS.**

*An Excellent Tonic for Young and Old.*

EVERY MAN SHOULD HAVE A BOX.

ALL details cannot be published. Those who want to know the particulars, should write to the Manager with half-anna stamp for reply. Price, Rs. 2-8 per box.

DR. H. BISWAS,
AMRITA BAZAR MEDICAL HALL,
Amrita Bazar, P. O. (Jessore).

**A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.**

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of Therapion, particulars of which will be found in another column. This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all those who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed *roué* in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge, of a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is The New French Remedy Therapion, which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the extensive and ever-increasing demand that has been created for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Therapion may be obtained in England, direct from the proprietor, and of the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the Colonies, India, China, Japan, &c., not even excepting such remote districts as Central Africa, the Pitcairn Island, St. Helena, &c.—*Diamond Field Advertiser*, Kimberley.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA,

*Messrs. G. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.*

*The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring* RELIABLE AGENTS *for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.*

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS, "KEYMER, LONDON."

INSURANCES.

THE

**ORIENTAL**

GOVERNMENT SECURITY

LIFE ASSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

**FUNDS OVER Rs. 2,75,00,000**

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
*Manager. BOMBAY*

**EMPIRE OF INDIA**

LIFE ASSURANCE

COMPANY, LD.

**Head Office: BOMBAY.**

**ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.**

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies,

WITH PROFITS.

| Age next Birth day. | Whole Life Premiums. | Premiums Limited to 10 years. | 15 years. | 20 years. | Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years. | 20 years. | 25 years. | Age next Birthday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH. | | | ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 | | | |
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | |
| 20 | 21 10 | 48 8 | 36 6 | 30 7 | 64 5 | 47 6 | 37 11 | 20 |
| 25 | 24 2 | 53 5 | 39 4 | 33 0 | 64 13 | 48 0 | 38 7 | 25 |
| 30 | 27 4 | 56 13 | 42 13 | 36 0 | 65 10 | 49 0 | 39 11 | 30 |
| 35 | 31 5 | 63 4 | 47 1 | 39 12 | 66 13 | 50 8 | 41 10 | 35 |
| 40 | 36 11 | 68 13 | 52 5 | 44 9 | 68 11 | 52 14 | 44 10 | 40 |
| 45 | 43 14 | 76 7 | 58 13 | ... | 71 11 | 56 13 | ... | 45 |

***Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.***

E. F. ALLUM,
*General Manager.*

THE DEMAND

FOR

STANDARD

POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1906

ISSUED FOR.....£2,384,400
ACCUMULATED FUNDS .....£11,750,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE .....£29,229,800

ASK FOR THE 1906

PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

**ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**

FIRE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIFE

***FIRE DEPARTMENT.***

Every Class of Business Transacted at Lowest Rates.

***LIFE DEPARTMENT.***

New Prospectus just Issued containing LARGELY REDUCED RATES.

Application for Agencies in unrepresented Mofussil Centres invited.

*Apply for Particulars.*

BRANCH OFFICE: SECY. C. M. BOSS, ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING, HUMMUM STREET.
AGENTS: T. H. MOORE & Co., 42/48, *Church Gate Street*, BOMBAY

THE NAZARETH

CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL,

OOTACAMUND.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LADIES OF THE

"FRANCISCAINES MISSIONNAIRES DE MARIE."

THE COURSE OF EDUCATION for all Classes includes the subjects required for the Public Examinations of the Indian Government. Pupils are also prepared for the Local Cambridge Examinations.

Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.

A Special Class, for Children of Ladies, is also held or Reserved Class Boarders

TERMS ON APPLICATION TO THE LADY SUPERIOR,
The NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL,
OOTACAMUND, NILGHERRIES.

A SAFE REMEDY

FOR ALL

**SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.**

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

**Clarke's Blood Mixture**

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

| | |
|---|---|
| SCROFULA. | BAD LEGS, |
| SCURVY | BLOTCHES, |
| ECZEMA | SPOTS, |
| BLOOD POISON, | BLACKHEADS |
| ULCERS, | PIMPLES, |
| SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES, | AND SORES OF ALL KINDS |

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture."—June 15, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

*Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.*

ASK FOR . . .

**CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE**

nd beware of worthless imitations and substitute

**"Greatest of all Large or Small"**

**THE HAMMOND**

MODEL No. 12.

Absolute Visible Writing.

Polychrome Ribbon Attachment Enabling operator to write in two colors.

THIRTY-FIVE LANGUAGES

IN

TWO-HUNDRED SIXTEEN STYLES TYPE

ON

THE ONE TYPEWRITER.

THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER AGENCY,

28, ESPLANADE ROAD,

BOMBAY.

Recommended by Medical Authorities for the immediate relief of Asthma and Bronchial trouble, Hay Fever, Laryngitis and Irritation of the air passages.

**GRIMAULT'S CIGARETTES**

ease the feeling of tightness across the chest and give à relief from gasping for breath

*GRIMAULT & Cie, 8, r. Violenne, Paris.*

**THE BEST HAIR TONIC KESHRANJAN—WHY?**

BECAUSE—
KESHRANJAN is just the thing for—Allaying all irritations of Brain cells and nerves.
It is just the thing for—Restoring the lost Hair.
It is just the thing for—Promoting the Growth of the Hair.
It is just the thing for—Arresting the Fall of the Hair.
It is just the thing for—Strengthening the Hair roots.
It is just the thing for—Removing Dandruff.
It is just the thing for—Toilet purposes.
It is just the thing for—the Plague Season.
It is as Refreshing a Virgin's Kiss.
It is as Pleasant Angel's Song.

Small Phial.. Re. 1 0 0; Packing & Postage Ans. 5
Do. 3 Phial Rs. 2-4-0 Do. Do. Ans. 9

OUR SPECIFIC FOR DIABETES:—Cures Diabetes, *Insipidus* and *mellitus*. It entirely removes general weakness, excretion of large quantity of urine having a faint apple-like edour and a high *Specific gravity*, dryness and harshness of skin, constipation, constant thirst, failure of general health with a sense of burning in palms and soles, diminution in weight, slight œdema of legs, chloroform-like smell in breath, sponginess of gums constant sense of sinking at stomach with voracious appetite, acid eructation, drowsiness of spirit, &c. Price of two boxes of pills with a phial of oil. Rs. 5. Packing and postage. As. 7.

OUR SONITA SODHAK Cures Black and White Leprosy, burning sensation in the palm of the hands and the soles of the feet, swelling of nose, ears and tips of finger, loss of sensation, and heaviness of body, black spots over the skin, paleness and weakness of body, &c. Price for a fortnight, Rs. 4; packing and postage. As. 7.

**KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,**

Government Medical Diploma-Holder,

M.C.S (Paris), S.M.C.I. and M.S.A.S. (London), &c.

Nos. 18/1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Rd., CALCUTTA

When Mosquitoes begin to annoy you, remember

**Calvert's**

**20% Carbolic Soap.**

It has been found useful either to prevent the attacks of these and other insects, or to antiseptically cleanse their bites.

In other respects, too, for instance, as a safeguard against contagious diseases, or as a thoroughly purifying bath soap, especially in tropical climates, its powerful antiseptic value is fully recognised, a fact shown by the rapid increase in its sale.

Sold by Chemists throughout India and the East. Makers: F. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester, England.

**Icilma.**

The exquisite Icilma Specialities, containing the unique elements of Icilma Natural Water, restore the skin to its natural freshness and keep it cool, clear and soft in all climates.

**Icilma Natural Water**, spread or sprayed on the skin, has marvellous healing and beautifying powers. It softens and freshens the cuticle and prevents Sunburn, Prickly Heat, Roughness or Unsightly Blemishes. A few drops immediately cure Insect bites, while for Sore Eyes, Chaps, Chilblains, Children's Irritations, Cuts, Burns, Bruises and all discomfort from Heat, Riding or Weakness, its action is rapid and beneficial. Nature's ideal skin-tonic for hot or variable climates.

**Icilma Soap** gives a delightful creamy lather in even the hardest water, cleanses admirably and owing to its unique natural elements refreshes and soothes the skin. Deliciously scented Icilma Soap is very lasting, never goes greasy and suits even the most irritable or sensitive skins. Simply a revelation of what a soap can be.

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA CO., LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

The buyer who seeks experience may seek it anywhere;

But the buyer who heeds experience buys the Remington.

**WARDEN & Co.,**

AGENTS, BOMBAY.

**HYDRAULIC PRESSES**

FOR PACKING COTTON, WOOL, &c.

**EDWIN MILLS & SON,**

HUDDERSFIELD, England.

**BOOKS FOR SALE.**

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous).
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5.

LAWS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases)
By W. R. H. Re. 1

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Scalda 3,438 tons, captain R. H. Brown, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Java with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Linga, 938 tons, captain R. J. Reckford, R. N. R. sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo and passenger.

THE Hall Line steamers Merton Hall, 2,773 tons, captain J. T. Prowse arrived in harbour yesterday from Kazachi and Mormugao with a general cargo.

THE steamer Inchmaree, 3,078 tons, Captain H. Purse arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Barry via Aden in ballast.

THE steamer Palamhall 2,596 tons, captain E. Mahn arrived in harbour yesterday from Barry with a cargo of coal.

THE Wilson Line steamer Aleppo, 2,536 tons, captain R. L. Webster, will sail to-day for Hull in Karachi with a general cargo and Mr. C. R. Mistry as a passenger.

THE French Mail steamer Ville-de-la-Ciotat, 3,557 tons, captain A. Barillon will sail to-day for Australia via Colombo with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Umzumbi 2,144 tons, captain A. Mitchell arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Natal with a cargo of specie and coal and the following passengers:—Mrs G. R. Louis, Mrs. A. Mathews, Mrs. C. H. Wilson, and infant. Mr. and Mrs. G. Gomes, and 3 children 5 Natives and 164 deck passengers.

THE following is a copy of the storm signal issued by the Port Offices of Bombay from the Meteorological Department at Simla. Storm signal disturbance of Malabar Coast appears to have developed into a cyclonic storm at a distance about three hundred miles west of Mangalore probably moving in a north westerly direction Horist warning signal.

## MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Proserpine ... Capt James ... R Navy
Three Torpedo Boats ... Royal Navy
R I M S Investigator ... Survey St
R I M S Investigator ... R I Marine

In the stream.

H M S Hydyer ... Capt C S Hickley ... R Navy
H M S Hyacinth ... Capt A W Heneage ... R Navy
R I M S Dufferin ... Comdr T A Ade Berry ... R I Marine
Sondan ... Capt Lockyer ... Transport
Patrick Stewart ... Capt W A Tindall ... I G T T S
R I M S Lawrence ... Comdr C W Shearme ... R I Marine

## VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—Nov. 8.

Allanton ... 2775 Morgor ... Baltimore ... B A Willis
Ceori ... 3784 Bolotto ... P & R S N Co
Egypt ... 4170 Summers ... P & O Co
Farringford ... 2378 Chaplin ... Captain
Helios ... 860 Komlsson ... Wallace and Co
Ilria ... 3419 Fenwick ... Cunitta ... M ... & Co
Inchmaree ... 3078 Purse ... R A Willis
Ipswich ... 515 Pelling ... Shah S N Co
Loodiana ... 2194 Hadley ... M M & Co
Madura ... 127 Elton ... M M & Co
Muriel (yacht) ... Nacoda ... ...
Merton Hall ... 2727 Prawse ... K Nixon & Co
Noddia ... 1044 Davidson ... M M & Co
Peninsular ... 2913 Palmer ... P & O Co
President ... 2087 Tepe ... A Strands
Qurimba ... 4937 Smith ... M M & Co
Shahnoor ... 787 Fenwick ... H Ahmed Hassum
Scalda ... 3438 Brown ... M M & Co
Snahibah ... 2968 D'sson ... E Tajbhoy
Shah Nojam ... 2751 Davidson ... E Tajbhoy
Shah Ameer ... 1922 Pilling ... H Ahmed Hassum
Sh h Nasir ... 2945 Gr-ig ... Shah N Co
Singa ... 1912 Taylor ... Shaw Wallace & Co
Umzumbi ... 2144 Mitch-ll ... R A Willi

## VESSELS IN DOCK—Nov. 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Shed. | Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | Delta | 4779 | Daniel | Shanghai | 18-11 | P & O Co |
| B | Castello | 3339 | Leighton | Hull | 12-11 | F Muir & Co |
| G | Naderi | 2158 | Gray | Jedah | 13-11 | B & P S N Co |
| H | Mossfarl | 138 | Moloney | Aden | 14-11 | B & P S N Co |
| K | Aleppo | 2536 | Webster | Hull via Kchi. | 8-11 | F M & Co |
| K | ...tton | 2570 | Mayall | ... | ... | K Nixon & Co |
| N | Buenaventosa | 2774 | Kenwood | Baltimore | 8-11 | R A Willis |
| O | Mohsinmadi | 1251 | Primrose | Jedda | 9-11 | B & P S N Co |
| | Ville-de-la-Ciotat | 3557 | Barillon | ... | 8-11 | M M & Co |

H W P D

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ponani | ... | 552 | Esmail | Bmagar | 9-11 | Bo S N Co |
| Puri | ... | 643 | Ahmed | ... N F | ... | Bo S N Co |
| Saraswati | ... | 643 | Ahmed | ... N F | ... | Bo S N Co |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Olympia | 8174 | Osborne | Liverpool | 16-11 | W & A G & Co |
| 4 | B Rubattino | 2682 | Carbell | Genoa | 15-11 | P & R S N Co |
| 5 | Bodinvell | 2269 | Senrr | Antwerp | 18-11 | W & A G & Co |
| 6 | Clan Chattan | 2900 | Makepeace | ... | 12-11 | F Muir & Co |
| 7 | Levanzo | 2587 | Rebello | Shanghai | 17-11 | F & R S N Co |
| 8 | Bohemia | 2911 | Dobrovich | Trieste | 16-11 | A L S N Co |
| 9 | City of London | 5693 | Black | K'chi | 9-11 | K Nixon & Co |
| 10-11 | Wartenfels | 2983 | Schmidt | K'chi | 9-11 | Glade & Co |
| 12 | Oceana | 8861 | Hayward | London | 9-11 | P & O S N Co |
| 14 | Hoseine | 993 | Jenkins | Bmrah | 19-11 | B & P S N Co |

M W D D

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Urlana | ... | 2358 | Robertson | ... Z'bar | ... | 9-11 M M & Co |

## ARRIVALS.

| Nov. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | Scalda s ... | Brown ... | Java, Oct 4 |
| | Umzumbi s ... | Mitchell ... | Natal, Sept 23 |
| | Inchmaree s ... | Purse ... | Barry, Sept 26 |
| 8 | Egypt s ... | Summers ... | London, Oct 18 |
| | Merton Hall s ... | Prowse ... | Karachi, &c |
| | Palamhall s ... | Mahn ... | Barry, Oct 8 |

## DEPARTURES.

| Nov. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | Rydal Hall s ... | Fraser ... | Calcutta |
| | Amaryllis s ... | Lash ... | Calcutta |
| | Canterbury s ... | Willis ... | Philadelphia |
| | Linga s ... | Rickford ... | Karachi |

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Aleppo, Webster, for Hull, &c.
" Ville-de-la-Ciotat, Barillon, for Australia, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Helios, for Bangkok, &c.
" Merton, Hall, for Liverpool, &c.
" Inchmaree, for Antwerp, &c.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—NOV 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—49,132 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 16 bales silk Kalcon K Nixon and Co; 91 bales wool, J Karn; 15 bales wool, D Hurbham.

FOR HULL.

Castello s—800 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Olympia s—16 bales twist, M Cohen and Fils; 3 bales twist, The Ahmedabad advance Mills Ld.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia s—2,000 cwts mussoor, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

City of London s—110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 400 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy; 999 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 102 tons Worman and Co.

Bodlewell s—1,020 cwt, linseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 336 bales cotton, D Jamsetji and Co; 1,000 cwts gingellyseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 8,000 cwts castorseed, 6,000 cwts mowrasseed, 2,491 cwts linseed, 4,998 cwts teelseed Shaw Wallace and Co; 5,005 cwts mowrasseed, 2,000 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, 1 935 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri; 110 bales cotton, 1,000 cwts poppyseed 2,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Warteufels s—111 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 34 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 160 bales hemp, P Bhimji.

FOR GOTHENBURG.

Castello s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—2,000 cwts linseed, 2,009 cwts castorseed, 19,260 cwts mowrasseed, 32,451 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 202 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri; 4,000 cwt gingellyseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

Merton Hall s—500 tons manganese ore, K Nixon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—1,500 cwts linseed, Societa C Italiana; 1,001 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 300 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 15 bales twist, C J A Begbie and Co; 500 bales cotton. Ralli Bros.

FOR CATANIA

R Rubattino s—1,000 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR NAPLES

R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton, Bomanji and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddam and Co; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—452 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy; 118 bales twist, Mehta Sampal and Co; 55 bales cotton, A Maritz and Co; 68 bales twist, The Ahmedabad Advances Mills Co.

FOR VENICE.

Bohemia s—56 bales twist, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Bohemia s—84 bales twist, M Cohen and Fils.

FOR ANCONA.

R Rubattino s—5 bales twist, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

R Rubattino s—26 bales twist M Cohen and Fils.

FOR HONGKONG.

Levanzo s—300 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,500 bales twist D Sassoon and Co.

Delta s—60 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Levanzo s—600 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

Delta s—100 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 30 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Delta s—50 bales cotton, G Tejpal and Co.


THE LATEST VALUATION
OF THE
NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE
AFFORDS
ANOTHER SIGNAL TRIUMPH
and enabled the Directors to announce
THE LARGEST BONUS EVER DECLARED BY THE SOCIETY
which may be regarded as
A Source of Supreme Satisfaction to Existing Policy-holders and a Powerful Inducement to intending Insurers.

For full particulars apply to—
O. C. B. WIMBUSH,
Manager.

AGENTS WANTED.
Address: 89, Apollo Street.


# COMMERCIAL NEWS.

## LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *November 7.* [BOMBAY, *November 8.*

### FINANCIAL.

| | Rates. | Plus. | Minus. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2½ per cent. Consols ... | 81 3/4 | | 3/8 |
| 3 do. Rentes ... | 94 3/4 | un | chgd |
| 3½ do. Sterling Loan ... | 93 | | 1 |
| 3½ do. Govt. Securities... | 63 7/8 | | 1/4 |
| *Bar Silver in London ... | 27 7/16 | | 1/2 |
| Do. do. 2 months' hence | 27 3/4 | | 1/2 |
| Do. in New York ... | 59 3/8 | | 1 1/4 |
| Exchange on London at Paris | 25·21 1/2 | 2 1/2 | |
| Do. do. do. Berlin | 20·55 | un | chgd |
| Do. do. do. New York | 4·86 | 1/2 | |
| Discount Bank of England Rate | 7 | from | to-day |
| Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ... | 6 7/8 | 5/8 | |
| Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ... | 6 1/8 | 1/4 | |
| Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ... | 7 | 3/8 | |
| Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ... | 7 | 3/8 | |
| Interest Day-to-day Loans ... | 5 | 3/4 | |
| Do. 7-day Market Loans ... | 5 1/4 | 5/8 | |

Amount paid into the Bank of England, £1,000,000
Bills on Madras ... Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 3 5/16 d.

**Mails.**—The Bombay Mails of 26th ulto. arrived at Brindisi on yesterday evening.

* Closing tone of Silver—Supposed selling by China Banks.

The FRENCH BANK rate of discount is 4 per cent.

The BANK OF ENGLAND rate of discount is 7 per cent.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total Bullion | ...£28,700,000 | Dec. £3,000,000 |
| Public Deposits | ... £6,800,000 | Dec. £500,000 |
| Other Deposits | ...£43,400,000 | Dec. £1,500,000 |
| Government Securities | £14,300,000 | unchgd |
| Other Securities | ...£36,100,000 | Inc. £1,300,000 |
| Notes and Gold | ...£17,700,000 | Dec. £3,100,000 |

The Bank Reserve is 35 o/o of the Liabilities.

### COTTON.

**Liverpool –**

| | |
|---|---|
| Spots ... ... ... | ...Fair demand. |
| Futures ... ... | ... Steady. |
| East Indian ... ... | ... Quiet. |
| Manchester ... ... | ... Steady. |
| Total Sales ... ... | 8,000 bales. |
| Sold on Speculation and for Export... | 1,000 " |
| Imports ... ... | ... 15,000 " |
| Mid-Americans ... | ... 5·99 —04 |
| Egyptian F.G.F. Brown... | ...10 1/16—1/16 |

**Future Delivery prices :–**

| Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-Mar. | Mar.-Apl. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5·65 | 5·65 | 5·65 | 5·65 | 5 65 |
| —11 | —10 | —09 | —09 | —09 |
| Apl.-May. | May-June. | June-July. | July-Aug. | |
| 5·65 | 5·65 | 5·65 | 5·64 | |
| —09 | —09 | —09 | —08 | |

**New York–**

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts at U. S. Ports... | ... 41,000 bales |
| Do. do. last year | ... 56,000 " |
| Exports to Great Britain | ... 23,000 " |
| Do. to Continent ... | ... 27,000 " |

Spot Cotton—10·70 —10.

Futures—Month of Dec. 10·63—06 } Advanced early owing to port receipts running below expectations and declined later in consequence of disappointing attitude of spinners,

Futures—Month of March, 10·25—05 }

**New Orleans–**

Spot Cotton—10 3/4 —unchgd.
Futures—Month of Dec 10·23 —13.
Do do Jan. 10·29 —06.
Closing Tone of Futures—Firm.

### WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—40 1/2—Nov.-Dec.—London—nominal Canal.

Red F. A. Q. Karachi C. I. F.—40 Nov-Dec—London—Nominal—Canal,

Tone—Dull.

### SEEDS.

Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.

**Linseed :–**

Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship 49 Nov.-Dec.—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**Coffee :–**

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 1/8 unchgd.

**Rubber :–**

Para Rubber 8s. 11 1/2d. Sellers.

### IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

| Packages. | Value | From | Vessel. | Importer. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | | | |
| 3 Bundles Rs ... | 7,800 | Muscat | Madura | Mack Mackenzie & Co |
| 4 Bundles Rs ... | 8,000 | Bahrein | | |
| 1 Bundle Rs ... | 1,000 | Linga | | |
| 1 Bundle Rs ... | 2300 | do | Madura | M Hemraj |
| 4 Bundles Rs ... | 5,000 | Muscat | | |
| 5 Boxes Gold Bullions ... | 2,45,760 | London | Egypt | National Bank |
| 2 Bundles Rs ... | 7,000 | Abbas | C Craft | H E H Allana |
| 1 Bundle Sovs ... | 4,500 | Jeddah | Mohammadi Zibeeghia | C Khusbal S & E El Fadal |
| 1 Box Sovs ... | 9,750 | do | | |
| 4 Packages Rs ... | 9,500 | Bahrein | Madura | T Parsharam |
| 6 Bundles Sovs... | 3 | | | |
| Gold Coins ... | 8283 | Muscat | do | P Valabhdas |
| Rupees ... | 13,500 | | | |
| 2 Boxes Gold Bullions | 76,800 | London | Egypt | Hongkong Bank |
| Sovereigns ... | 60,000 | | | |

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING. [8TH NOVEMBER, 1907.

### FINANCIAL.

**Money :–**

The Bank of England has increased its rate to 7 per cent. and the Bank of Bombay to 5 per cent., while the Bank of Bengal rate is 6 per cent.

**Exchange :–**

The increase in the Bank of England rate has influenced exchange to an appreciable extent, the local Banks exercising considerable moderation and caution in their transactions. With an unsettled market, the opening rate was 1s. 3 7-8d for T. T., with small purchases. Credits at three months' sight are practically firm at 1s. 4·11-32d., though some Banks quoted a point better. Far Eastern rates are normal.

We quote :—

| | |
|---|---|
| T. T. on London ... ... | 1s. 3 7/8d. |
| Demand Draft ... ... | 1s. 3 15/16d. |
| Credits—3 months' sight... | 1s. 4 11/32d. |
| Do. 6 months' sight... | 1s. 4 9/16d. |
| Do. 2 months' sight—France | 170 1/2 |
| Do. 3 months' sight—Marks | 120 3/4 |
| Hongkong—30 days' sight ... | 150 |
| Yokohama—30 days' sight ... | 150 1/4 |
| Shanghai—30 days' sight ... | 201 1/2 |

**Government Paper :–**

With an unsettled market at 96-4 for cash and 96-2 for settlement, a fairly large amount of business has transacted during the day, the bears having it all their own way ; but at the close the rates fell to 95-14 and 95-12, respectively.

We quote :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash ... ... ... ... | Rs. 96·14 |
| 1st Settlement ... ... ... | " 96·12 |

**Bullion :–**

The Silver Market was down by 1-2d. at 27 7-8 Ready and 27 3-4 for delivery forward two months, New York being 1 1-4 down at 59 3-8. The local market opened weak at 69-11 and closed weak at 69-5 ex-duty. Bar Gold is steady. We quote forward rates as follow :—

| | Rs. | a. | p |
|---|---|---|---|
| English Bar Gold ... ... ... | 24 | 2 | 0 |
| Australian Bar Gold ... ... ... | 24 | 1 | 6 |
| Bombay Bar Gold ... ... ... | 24 | 1 | 0 |
| English Shield Sovereigns ... ... | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| English Dragon Sovereigns ... ... | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Silver *ex* Duty—Ready ... ... | 69 | 5 | 0 |
| Ditto 1st Settlement ... | 69 | 7 | 0 |
| Ditto 2nd " ... | 69 | 7 | 0 |

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay for the last week as compared with the previous one :—

| LIABILITIES— | Rs. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits ... | ..... | 27,49,000 |
| Other Deposits ... | ..... | 67,19,000 |
| Sundries ... | 72,000 | ..... |
| ASSETS— | | |
| Government Securities ... | ..... | 209,000 |
| Other Authorized Securities | ..... | 229,000 |
| Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ... | ..... | 2,57,000 |
| Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ... | 5,55,000 | ..... |
| Bills Discounted and Purchased ... | 12,70,000 | ..... |
| Bullion ... | ..... | 31 000 |
| Balance with other Banks... | ..... | 8,72 000 |
| Sundries ... | 23,000 | ..... |
| Cash ... | ..... | 96,52,000 |

**Council Bills :–**

At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last the amount offered was 30 lakhs, the whole of which was allotted in Bills at 1s 3 29-32d., tenderers at this rate receiving 47 per cent. No transfer were advised. The total amount sold during week ending on Tuesday last was 28·30 lakhs and for next week the amount advertised is 30 lakhs.

The mail of the 25th October brings £40,000 silver and £40,000 gold for Bombay, and £60,000 silver and £30,000 gold for Calcutta, as also the following Council Bills :—

| | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta ... | | 40.00,000 |
| Bombay ... ... ... | " | 5,00,000 |
| Madras ... ... | " | ..... |
| Total... | Rs. | 45.00,000 |

The mail of the 1st November brings £ 50,000 silver and £50,000 gold for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills :—

| | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta ... ... ... | | 28.40,000 |
| Bombay ... ... ... | " | 1,10.000 |
| Madras ... ... | " | 70,000 |
| Total... | Rs. | 28.20.000 |

The mail of the 8th November brings £2,10,000 silver and £20,000 gold for Bombay, and £30,000 silver and £40,000 gold for Calcutta, as also the following Council Bills :—

| | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta ... ... ... | | 14.70.000 |
| Bombay ... ... ... | " | 15.30.000 |
| Madras ... ... ... | " | 10,000 |
| Total... | Rs. | 30,10,000 |

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

| | Total for week. | Total since 1st Oct. 1906 | Total same time last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khandeish ... | 391 | 2,213 | 5,154 |
| Central India ... | ... | 191 | 2,066 |
| Barsee and Nugger ... | 1,004 | 2,279 | 1,964 |
| Berars... ... | 956 | 1,331 | 4,862 |
| Central Provinces ... | 56 | 367 | 2,450 |
| Total Oomras... | 2,407 | 6,380 | 16,496 |
| Dhollera ... ... | 578 | 5,326 | 5,497 |
| Broach ... ... | ... | 128 | 844 |
| Compta and Dharwar. | 3,214 | 14,338 | 2,819 |
| Westerns ... ... | 82 | 965 | 2,541 |
| Bengals, N.-W. P. ... | 11,369 | 30,257 | 30,059 |
| Bengals, Rajputana... | 137 | 1,475 | 857 |
| Sind ... ... | 302 | 1,409 | 1,612 |
| Persian ... ... | ... | 151 | 205 |
| American ... ... | 33 | 243 | 1,187 |
| Egyptian ... ... | 186 | 186 | ... |
| Other Sorts ... ... | 3 | 3 | 17 |
| Totals ... | 18,310 | 60,901 | 62,134 |

### COTTON STATISTICS.

| | Bales 1907. | Bales 1906. | Bales Difference. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Receipts for the week... | 18,310 | 17,812 | +498 |
| Receipts from 1st Oct to 7th November 1907. | 60,901 | 62,134 | —1,233 |
| Shipments for the week— | | | |
| Europe ... ... | 10,230 | 15,964 | —5,734 |
| China ... ... | 3,097 | 1,586 | +1,511 |
| Japan ... ... | | | |
| Coast Ports ... | | | |
| Total ... | 13,327 | 17,550 | —4,223 |
| Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 7th Nov. | | | |
| Europe ... ... | 40,059 | 64,979 | —24,921 |
| China ... ... | 500 | 800 | —300 |
| Japan ... ... | 9,020 | 17,283 | —8,263 |
| Coast Ports .. | 4,477 | 10,113 | —5,636 |
| Total ... | 54,055 | 93,175 | —39,120 |
| Afloat in Harbour— | | | |
| Europe ... ... | 1,340 | 15,441 | —14,101 |
| China ... ... | nil | 2,428 | —2,428 |
| Japan ... ... | | | |
| Coast Ports ... | | | |

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P Ry. from 1st October to 12th Oct, 1907—523 bales.
Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October 1906 to 3rd August 1907—22,952 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Estimated Stock on 1st October 1907. | | 390,000 bales |
| Total Receipts 1st October to 7th November 1907 ... ... ... | | 60,901 " |
| | | 450,901 " |
| Total Exports from 1st October to 7th November 1907 ... ... | | 54,055 " |
| | | 396,846 " |
| Afloat ... ... ... ... ... | | 1,340 " |
| | | 395,506 " |
| Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-Country by rail ... ... ... | | 116,000 " |
| Stock in all hands on 8th November... | | 279,506 " |

### EXPORTS.

### COTTON.

**Market Report :–**

The American Markets have again this week been subjected to some sharp fluctuations. At the commencement of the week there was a smart rise, followed by a steady Market, but a decline subsequently set in. Up to yesterday the difference in prices on the week showed an advance of 10 points in spot and 26 and 13 points respectively in December and March futures in New York. New Orleans had risen during the same time 13 and 16 points in December and January futures while Liverpool spot was unchanged and futures 5 to 6 points higher. The messages to hand this morning advice a decline of 10 points in spot and 6 and 5 points in futures in New York. New Orleans futures are 13 and 6 points lower, and Liverpool futures 8 to 11 points lower.

The bull cry during the week has been reduction of crop estimates, but the financial position continues unsettled and is a check on anything but a temporary advance.

We give below our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home markets according to the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day :—

| LIVERPOOL— | Last week. | This week. | Difference. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Spot ... | 6·03 | 5·99 | —04 |
| Futures, Nov.-Dec. | 5·70 | 5·65 | —06 |
| Do. Mar.-Apl. | 5·69 | 5·65 | —04 |
| NEW YORK— | | | |
| Spot ... | 10·70 | 10·70 | ...unchgd. |
| Futures, Dec. | 10·43 | 10·63 | +20 |
| Do. March ... | 10·17 | 10·25 | +08 |
| NEW ORLEANS— | | | |
| Spot ... | 10 1/2 | 10 3/4 | +1/4 |
| Futures, Dec. | 10·23 | 10·23 | unchgd. |
| Do. Jan. | 10·19 | 10·19 | +10 |

The market has been steady during the week and a fair amount of business was done for the "Mahrat" during the Dewali holidays. Same large lines of Bengals, Oomras and Broach were done, European houses and native dealers being about equally both sellers and buyers. Prices were, as usual on this occassion, somewhat irregular.

During the remaining portion of the week the enquiry has been chiefly from Japan shipper, exporters to Europe showing more inclination to sell than to buy. Local Mills have been buying new crops to a small extent. There is little change in prices and fluctuations have been slight but rates close somewhat above last week's quotations.

New Bengals are now arriving in fairly large quantities, but Oomras are as yet coming in very slowly. The quality is, however, satisfactory, and as arrivals in the up-country markets are increasing daily, we may shortly expect larger supplies. There is not much demand for ready cotton.

In old crop a small business has been done by local Mills, but there is no enquiry for export.

Weather conditions are unchanged.

QUOTATIONS :—

| | Rs. | Delivery. |
|---|---|---|
| Fine M. G. Broach... | 275 | March 08. |
| Good M. G. Broach ... | 266 | " |
| Fine " Nagpur Kampti-Damangaum-Pulgaum ... | 236 | January 08. |
| " " Khangaum-Akola | 232 | |
| " " Amraoti ... | 231 | |
| " " Muttia ... | 207/8 | |
| F.G.M.G. Khandesh ... | 202/3 | |
| Fine M. G. Khandesh ... | 209/10 | |
| " Bengals ... | 201 | |
| F. G. H. G. " ... | 189/90 | |

**Liverpool Opener :–**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Opening Tone ... ... | ... | Quiet. |
| Estimated Sales ... ... | ... | 8,000 bales. |
| Total Imports ... ... | ... | 15,000 " |

**Future Delivery Prices :–**

| N.-D. | D.-J. | J.-F. | F.-M. | M.-A. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5·60 | 5·60 | 5·60 | 5·61 | 5 61 |
| —05 | —05 | —05 | —04 | —04 |
| A.-M. | M.-J. | J.-J. | J.-A. | |
| 5·61 | 5·61 | 5·61 | 5·59 | |
| —04 | —04 | —04 | —05 | |

### RECEIPTS

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week ended at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat ... ... ... ... | 22,090 | cwts |
| Linseed ... ... ... ... | 15,329 | " |
| Rapeseed ... ... ... ... | 2,358 | " |
| Gingellyseed ... ... ... | 96,3 3 | " |
| Poppyseed ... ... ... | 904 | " |
| Groundnuts ... ... ... | 552 | " |
| Castorseed ... ... ... | 22,345 | " |
| Rice ... ... ... ... | 77,891 | " |
| Myrabolams ... ... ... | 11,813 | " |
| Cottonseed ... ... ... | 17,985 | " |
| Mowrasseed ... ... ... | 26,777 | " |
| Gram ... ... ... ... | 1,502 | " |
| Joowar ... ... ... ... | 3,009 | " |
| Maize ... ... ... ... | 431 | " |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

LINSEED.—The market is quiet but steady. Owing to the approaching settlement for December, holders of ready are willing to sell and to cover December "Suttas." Prices are more likely to be influenced by Home demand than by weather indications. New Crop prospects are, however, unfavourable, owing to want of rain. We quote :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready ... ... ... | Rs. | 8 5 0 | B. T. |
| December ... ... ... | " | 8 12 6 | B. T. |
| May... ... ... ... | " | 8 14 3 | R. T. |

RAPESEED.—The market is quiet with a very poo demand from Home. Scarcity of good quality ; probably answerable for the small enquiry. Crop prospects depend much on the winter rains. We quote :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready Cawnpore ... | Rs. | 9 10 0 | B. T. |
| Brown Delhi Ap.-May | " | 9 8 0 | R. T. |

POPPYSEED.—The market has been firm at Rs. 12-7-0 to Rs. 12-8-0 for ready.

GINGELLYSEED.—The market is firm with a better enquiry. A small business was done at the Market at Rs. 65-0-0 for Havri and Rs. 63-8-0 for 85 per cent. Bold white arrivals are on a moderate scale, but owing to the high prices ruling, dealers are willing to sell stocks.

CASTORSEED.—A fair amount of business was put through during the Market both for ready and forward. We quote :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready, ... ... ... | Rs. | 39 0 0 | |
| Mar.-Apl. ... ... | " | 38 4 0 | |

COTTONSEED :—The market is quiet but steady at Rs. 23-4-0 to Rs. 23-8-0.

MOWRASSED :—The market is steady at Rs. 5-11-0 B. T. and Rs. 5-15-0 R. T.

GROUNDNUTS :—Firm at Rs. 48-0-0 to Rs. 48-8-0.

WHEAT :—There is not much business doing. Mills have sufficient stocks for 2 months. Spectators are not willing to follow any further advance, and are reselling and taking profits. We quote :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready Karachi ... ... | Rs. | 6 10 0 | B. T. |
| White Delhi, April-May. | Rs. | 6 0 0 | R. T. |

## IMPORTS.

### PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS.—The market is dull. Dewali sales of British goods have been very poor, and much below the average, Local made cloths have, however, sold well at full rates.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS.—The market continues very dull and an improvement is looked for. Country made checks and other Indian goods are moving comparatively freely.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS.—No improvement has taken place. The Home Markets are firm and there is little or nothing doing.

TURKEY RED PRINTS.—The market continues very dull with very little doing.

DHOOTIES.—The market is dull with very little business doing owing to scarcity of rain in the districts and the high prices asked by Home people.

### METALS.

COPPER.—The Home markets have remained steady during the week, but there is no change in the local position and the Dewalli Holidays have passed without any improvement. The demand from the districts continues very poor and little or no business is done.

YELLOW METAL is also in poor demand and somehow or other the consuming centres remain quite inactive.

### COALS.

Market quiet but firm on the part of sellers with little doing. We quote :—

| | Rs. | a. | p. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cardiff ... ... ... | 22 | 0 | 0 | per ton. |
| Davison's West Hartley | 20 | 0 | 0 | " |
| Yorkshire ... | 19 | 0 | 0 | " |
| Watson's Hartley ... | 17 | 8 | 0 | " |
| South African Dundee | 16 | 8 | 0 | " |
| Desherghur, Bengal ... | 16 | 0 | 0 | " |
| Seebpore ... ... | 15 | 8 | 0 | " |
| Laurie's Desherghur ... | 15 | 8 | 0 | " |
| Laljee's Desherghur ... | 15 | 4 | 0 | " |
| Shaw's Anthracite ... | 15 | 0 | 0 | " |
| Jardine... ... ... | 15 | 8 | 0 | " |
| Shaw's Standard ... | 14 | 0 | 0 | " |
| Shaw's Ordinary ... | 14 | 0 | 0 | " |
| Laljee's Navigation ... | 14 | 0 | 0 | " |
| Bellihatti ... ... | 13 | 4 | 0 | " |

DO you cough at nights? Do you have to sit up in bed to breathe? Are you troubled the live long night through by a rasping, hacking, sharp corrosive chunk in your throat? Every time you ugh it seems as though your lungs were coming up? We can help you.

Odmans' Cough Elixir

will stop a severe cough in a very short time. t the same time it has a tonic action that aids greatly in throwing off your cold.

Odmans' Cough Elixir cures any and all coughs, cures them quickly, cures them thoroughly. It is just the right cough remedy to keep in your house to be taken by any member of your family who contracts a cough.

Odmans' Cough Elixir is a positive case for sore throat and hoarseness. Price per bottle Rs 1-4-0 ; V. P. P. Annas five extra.

Sold only by
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
No. 155B,, Market, BOMBAY.


### PETROLEUM.

The rates ruling to-day in the market for the undermentioned Brands are as follows :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Burmah bulk ... ... ... ... | Rs. | 2 14 0 | per unit |
| " " " " " Tins... | Rs. | 3 8 0 | per pair |
| Russian Rising Sun bulk ... ... | Rs. | 3 4 0 | per unit |
| " " " " " Tins... | Rs. | 3 14 0 | per pair. |
| Silver Light, 150° cases ... ... | Rs. | 5 4 0 | per case |
| Anchor, cases ... ... | Rs. | 4 8 0 | per case. |

### SHARES.

The Market is dull and prices have declined during the week. Bank of Bombay shares have improved to Rs. 1,385. Bank of India's have ruled at and about Rs. 614. Indian Specie Bank shares are quiet at Rs. 48. In Miscellaneous Companies Badham Piles' are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 130. Bombay-Burmah's are unchanged at Rs. 8,400, and quarter shares are steady at Rs. 2,140. Kemp's are quiet at Rs. 205. Port Canning's are quiet at Rs. 430. Treacher's have advanced to Rs. 600. The Bombay Steam Navigation Company, Limited, Preference shares are quiet at Rs. 267½ X-D. and Ordinary shares at Rs. 255 X.-D. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, Preference shares have ruled at and about Rs. 121 to Rs. 122, and ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 163. Bamankua Manganese Co. shares have changed hands at Rs. 15 Preminm per share, and their Rajpur's are quiet at Rs. 42. Press shares are all quiet and unchanged at previous quotations. Mill shares are weak. Central India's have declined o Rs. 1,810 X.-D, Swadeshi's to Rs. 1,340, Framji Petit's to Rs. 1,290. Manekji Petit's have gradually declined to Rs. 3,050 Morarji's have improved to Rs. 2,775. Currimbhai's are quiet at Rs. 1,050. Crescent's at Rs. 98 3/4. Colaba Land have dropped to Rs. 990, and David's to Rs. 372 1/2. Jameshed's are steady at Rs. 182 1/2. Khattau Makanji have ruled at and about Rs. 680. Kohinoor's have declined to Rs. 700. Stand

# POLICE COURT.

## CHARGE OF MISAPPROPRIATION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday before Mr. C. H. Setalwad, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, the charge of misappropriation preferred by Chunilal D. Belapuria, managing clerk to Mr. M. R. Vakil, Solicitor, against Sakarlal Harilal in respect of Rs. 101 was further proceeded with. Mr. Balubhai T Desai, Pleader, appeared for the complainant: Mr. Gulabchand M. Damania, of Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., Solicitors, defended the accused. The parties were Lad Banias and trustees for a charitable trust fund for feasting the Dasa and Visa Lads in Bombay; the deed of trust was dated 18th October 1901 Seven trustees were appointed in the first instance including the complainant and the accused. Two, out of the seven, had since died. The information in the case was laid on 26th September last; in it charges were made against the present accused and two other trustees, viz., Chunilal Narotamdas and Bapalal Chunilal, of conspiring to commit the offences of Criminal Breach of Trust and of Misappropriation as trustees in respect of the above sums, but summons was issued against the present ac used only. Five Port Trust bonds of the nominal value of Rs. 12,400 were deposited with the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the feast-fund: a Savings Bank pass-book was kept for being operated upon in respect of the feast. Complainant's contention was that accused should have paid in the money to the credit of the account in the Savings Book. Accused's contention was that the sums would have been paid, but for the fact that the pass-book having been lost by Chhotalal Harlochan one of the deceased trustees, who died in 1905, the moneys were held over as in deposit. A Marwari was tendered by Mr. Desai in Court as witness for the complainant to show that the accused Sakarlal had, since 1904, money-dealings with witness's firm at a high rate of interest. Mr. Gulabchand objected to the evidence on the ground that it had absolutely nothing to do with the subject matter of the charge. The Magistrate upheld the objection. Other evidence was recorded, and the case was adjourned.

## CAUSING SMOKE NUISANCE.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday afternoon Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Mr James Cunningham, Engineer in charge of the Jacob Sassoons Mills, was prosecuted by the Bombay Municipality for using a chimney in the engine-house, which did not consume its own smoke, and thereby caused nuisance. The charge was laid under Section 391 B of the Bombay Municipal Act. The case has been reported. Mr. R. W. L. Dunlop, Municipal Solicitor and a member of the firm of Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., appeared for the Municipality. Mr. S. G. Velnkar, Pleader, defended the accused.

The Magistrate said that ten minutes was a fair measure to allow for the issuing of smoke; if the smoke continued to issue after that time, the cause of it must be attributed to the using of inferior coal, and to lack of smart workmen, and to carelessness in the exercising of efficient control and supervision over the firemen and others who had to look to the coaling operations. The evidence of Dr. Sorab, the Divisional Health Officer, and of Mr. Hewett, the Mechanical Engineer in the service of the Municipality practically stood uncontradicted; dense black smoke continued to issue from the chimney for over ten minutes on three different occasions, viz., on 15th July, 2nd August, and 10th September. Accused was adjudged guilty, and sentenced on the first charge to pay a fine of Rs, 100, and on the remaining two charges, Rs. 5 each.

## CHEATING A SHROFF.

Yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court before Mr. Dastur the Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Flanagan charged Premji Madowji with cheating one Chunna Genna, a Marwari Shroff, in respect of Rs. 111. The evidence showed that in September last the accused went to the complainant's shop on three different occasions and pledged with him a pair of bangles, an armlet and a watch chain, alleging that these articles were made of gold. He received Rs. 111 for the ornaments. The complainant subsequently tested the ornaments and found that they were made of brass and gilded with gold. He went to the accused and apprised him of the fact. The latter promised to return the money the next day. But he did not return and was not to be seen anywhere in Bombay until Thursday afternoon, when the complainant accidentally met him at Dongri. The defence was that the accused won the ornaments in a game of chance while gambling with several strangers. The complainant had tested the ornaments before advancing the money. His Worship, however, convicted the accused on the evidence before the Court and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The brass ornaments were ordered to be destroyed after the time allowed for appeal had expired.

## HIS FIFTEENTH CONVICTION.

### Congenial Gaol-Life.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Setalwad the Third Presidency Magistrate, Bhailal Kishore, a Hindu, was charged with having in his possession a house-breaking instrument.

It appears that on Saturday last the accused was found loitering in Khoja Street As he was an old offender he was arrested on suspicion by a Police Constable, and on being searched was found to have concealed a house-breaking instrument in his sleeves.

The accused pleaded guilty, and also admitted fourteen previous convictions.

The Magistrate in sentencing the accused, to three months' rigorous imprisonment, remarked it was to be regretted that the accused who was connected with a high caste family should have taken to the line of life that he had done and that he should have had to pass the greater part of his life in confinement in gaol.

## CORONER'S INQUIRIES.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, Acting Coroner for Bombay, yesterday took up the inquiries relating to the deaths noted below:—

Jamal Shariff, (35), who was extensively burnt all over the body owing to an explosion of fire-works detonators which he had been engaged in preparing at Nichanpada Road on the 31st October, and was conveyed to the Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy Hospital, where he died on Thursday. A verdict of death due to accidental burns, caused by the explosion, was recorded.

Dewji Khrishna, who, while drunk, accidentally fell from the roof of the luggage-office at Charni Road railway station and, having sustained a fracture of the base of his skull, was conveyed to the Hospital where he died. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Jingibai, (20), wife of Shanker Daji, a butler, who quarrelled with her husband about some market affair, took it heart and poisoned herself with opium, and was removed to the Hospital where she died. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

At the G. I. P. Railway station at Matunga an inquiry was also held respecting the death of Bhau Kanu, (25), a porter who had been knocked down by a local Down train, and run over. A verdict of his being accidentally run over was recorded.

"APENTA" R.G.
NATURAL HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER
Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.
THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APEPIENT
For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, GOUTY, and OBESE.

# THE COLABA FIRE.

## Coroner's Inquiry.

The adjourned enquiry, regarding the circumstances touching the deaths of Mr. Pestonji Jamshedji Gora, Bhagu Mangal, Krishna Rama and Mr. Dhunjishah Nusservanji Karanjia, was concluded by Mr. Chalk, the Coroner, yesterday evening.

Inspector Jones led the evidence.

Byramji Kavasji Todivala, a cotton merchant, said that at about 10-40 a.m., on the 2nd instant he was at the Bombay Cotton Press. He was in the compound near his pressed bales of cotton talking to a female muccadum when a woman who was engaged in making cowdung cakes at some distance shouted out to him that there was a fire. Hearing the alarm witness ran out through a gate that was near and went out of the compound. From there he looked to the spot where the fire was raging on the stack of jute that was lying outside the compound of the Press but near it, alongside the wall of the Press. Witness raised an alarm of fire and ran to the office of the Press by the side of the engine-room to ascertain whether the engineer knew that there was a fire, witness was told that the engineer was aware of the fire and was at that time engaged in putting it out. By engineer witness meant Mr. Pestonji Gora. Witness then again returned to the scene of fire to the east side of the building. From thence he saw the deceased Mr. Pestonji engaged in putting out the fire. He had a fire-hose in his hand. He was on the first floor of the Press Building near a corridor with the hose playing on the fire through the window. Witness then saw the deceased going to another window to put out the flames that had caught a matting. While this was going on the fire had spread a good deal alongside the building where the jute was stacked and in the interior as well. Seeing this, witness thought there was no hope of saving anything. Mr Pestonji then disappeared from the window as the fire increased and witness felt the heat of the fire from a considerable distance. About fifteen minutes after this Mr. Pestonji was seen by the witness and others either falling or jumping out of the window and the people standing near witness raised an alarm that he had fallen. He fell into the burning jute below and tried to roll himself out. He rolled about ten feet. Witness made a rush to save him but the heat was so great that he had to withdraw. Mr. Pestonji was shouting as he rolled. Witness thought he was overcome by the heat. When witness found that he could do nothing and as he saw the salvage corps arriving just then on the scene he drew the attention of the Foreman of the Corps to Mr. Pestonji and requested him to rescue him. The Foreman made a rush and almost reached him but he had also to fall back owing to the fire. He made a second attempt and dragged the deceased out when he was dead. Witness thought that Mr. Pestonji, for his own reputation, tried to put out the fire but he did not know that the fire was raging under him to a dangerous extent. Witness did not think anyone was to be blamed for not rescuing him. With reference to Mr. Dhunjishah witness said he had seen him five minutes before the fire on the first floor. He was moving about when the fire was raging. He then disappeared.

Questioned by a Juror witness said he did not think anyone failed in doing his duty.

The Coroner having recorded some further evidence, the jury returned the verdict that the deaths of the four persons were caused by shock and burns they had accidentally received at the fire in the Bombay Cotton Press.

The jury added a rider to the above verdict to the effect that they were of opinion that if Mr. Gora had not shown the bravery he did, in attempting to control the fire, more lives might have been lost, and more property damaged.

# Y. M. C. A. BAZAAR.

If it is true that a work begun is half done, then the Bombay Y. M. C. A. deserves to be congratulated on the success of their work in connection with the Bazaar held yesterday. The object of the Bazaar was to clear off, as far as possible, the debt incurred in the construction of the Y. M. C. A. building, which is one of the handsomest and best equipped buildings in Bombay. The total cost of the building was Rs. 1,76,261-11-0, of which Rs. 1,03,228-5-4 has been paid off, leaving a debt of Rs. 73,033-5-8. Besides the noble object for which the Bazaar was held, it combined, within itself, indoor sport and merriment for the young, and a happy enjoyment for the elder folk. To suit the tastes of all a varied and most interesting programme was gone through.

In the Central Hall of the building, which was artistically decorated for the occasion, a flower-stall was raised in the shape of a pyramid. Around this were gracefully arranged ornamental stalls, such as the roses-stall, the chrysanthemum-stall, the popies-stall, the carnation-stall and the flower-stall. These stalls were to be distinguished from one another by the natural flowers suspended above them as a sign board, while flowers made artificially were pinned to the various goods exhibited for sale in each stall. Whether natural or artificial the flowers of the rose have a great variety of colour from the deep red to the pale yellow and white, with every intermediate shade. The crest of the Mikado, the familiar chrysanthemum, was in great vogue in the most brilliant tints. On the western side of these stalls two tents were pitched, in which were laid out the refreshments.

The roses-stall was looked after by Mrs. Claridge, Mrs. A. Sharp, Mrs. R. W. Laxton, Miss Spilling, Miss Baker, Messrs. F. H. Claridge and H. Minnett; the chrysanthemum-stall, by Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. W. V. Lynn, and Miss Gordon; the poppies-stall by Mrs. Banks, Mrs. Scott Harland, Mrs. Knight, Mrs. Kissel, Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Frank Anderson; the carnation-stall, by Miss George and Miss Gordon; and the general flower stall, by Mrs. Creyk, Mrs. R. A. Adams, Mrs Williamson and Miss Sweeney. And it must be said to the credit of the ladies that they kept up to the very last a wholesome competition in drawing customers to their particular stall to make purchases.

The proceedings commenced at 4 p.m. when the Chairman, the Rev. Canon Heywood, explained to the audience the object for which the Bazaar was held, and made a stirring appeal for funds. He thanked Mrs. Greenfield for her kindness in responding to the call of the Y. M. C. A. to formally declare the Bazaar open. Accordingly the Bazaar was opened by Mrs. Greenfield amidst the cheers of the audience. The opening ceremony was followed by a prayer from the Rev. C. Ryder Smith, and the singing of the Hymn "Onward, Christian Soldiers." After partaking of refreshments the audience was entertained with sundry attractive side-shows, amongst them the shadowgraph exhibition which consisted of a romance in four acts. This, together with the card mesmerism and the gruesome operation of tooth pulling, performed by Mr. F. C. Massey and the Scientific exhibitions held under the direction of Mr. A. R. Normand, threw the audience into convulsions of laughter.

EVENING CONCERT.

In connection with the Bazaar held yesterday afternoon in the Y. M. C. A., a concert was given the same evening, which proved a successful function. Their parts were ably sustained by the several amateurs, and made the concert thoroughly enjoyable. The first part of the programme included a pianoforte solo by Mrs. J. Hamilton Cooke, which was followed by a solo by Miss Shepherd. Mr. H. C. MacNee, with his usual skill, contributed a concertina solo, which proved a hit. The next item in the programme was a solo by Mrs. W. Baxter-Bartram, which was well received. A humorous sketch by Mr. Marsh also proved a hit and evoked much merriment. A solo by Miss D. Clift brought the first part to a close. The second part opened with a solo by Mr. D. Wilson, who was followed by Miss Sweeney, who gave another solo. One more solo by Mr. Crofts, and yet another by Mr. W. Baxter-Bartram concluded a very enjoyable entertainment.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

# SPORTING NEWS.

## AGA KHAN HOCKEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, November 8.

A splendid exhibition at hockey was witnessed this evening when the Parel Gymkhana met the Signalling Class which for the most part comprised of officers from different regiments. The game was full of spirit and wound up by the Parel Gymkhana routing the Signalling Class by 5 goals to 1.

## YACHT CLUB RACES.

A and B Class combined Handicap Race—Sails at 3-45 p. m. to-day.

| Name of Boats. | Time Allowances. | Entered by |
|---|---|---|
| | M. S. | |
| Manikia | 22 5 | Officers R A |
| Sayonara | 23 51 | A Erickson and A L Whitell |
| Turquoise | Scr | F. J. Preston |

Course No. 17 + 29 = miles107—Time limit 6-30 p. m.

C Class Handicap Race—Sails at 4 p m. to-day.

| Name of Boats. | Time Allowance. | Entered by |
|---|---|---|
| | M S | |
| Lapwing | 5 15 | Capt R St J Gillespie, R E |
| Maud | 5 15 | Officers R E |
| Coralie | 6 45 | E Y Watson |
| Jean | 12 0 | C N Moberly |
| Tomtit | Scr | J S Milne |
| Meg | 5 15 | Lieut A C Trench R E |
| Chittia | 6 0 | J J Welch |
| Valhyrie | 11 15 | H B Johnson |
| Midget | 10 30 | Officers R A |
| Peewit | 12 0 | E V Evans and W Fraser |

Course No. 14 + 29 = 9 miles—Time-limit—6-30 p. m.

D Class Handicap Race—Sails at 4-5 p. m. to-day.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Swift | Scr | Sergt Major Giles |
| Seale | Scr | Corporal Oxford R E |
| Invicta | 13 30 | Sergt Lay R E |

Course No. 14 + 29 = 9 miles—Time limit 6-30 p. m.

## THE WEATHER.

[ BY TELEGRAPH. ]

SIMLA, November 6.

The weather remains considerably disturbed in the extreme south of the Peninsula and light to heavy rain has fallen over the greater part of Madras. Light cloud appeared over Burma, Bengal, Orissa the Central Provinces and Gujarat.

In Burma light falls of rain were reported from Margui and Yamethine cloud has increased and the skies arelightly clouded at most stations and humidity and temperature differ by small amounts from normal.

In the northeast of India and Orissa, cloud appeared in Orissa and Bengal, but the skies are nearly clear elsewhere. Humidity has increased in the western districts and is now nearly normal. The temperature is normal.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces, light cloud appeared in the Central Provinces, but in the rest of the division the skies remain clear. The air continues drier than usual at most stations and the temperature is normal except in the west of Central India and of the Central Provinces where it is high.

In the northwest of India, the skies are clear except in Gujarat, where light cloud appeared. Humidity is normal or in defect and the temperature approximately normal.

In the Peninsula, nearly general rain has fallen in Madras excluding the north coast and the principal amounts are Trivandrum ½ inch, Tinnevelly 1½, Pamban ⅔, Cuddalore 3, Madras 1, Nellore, Cuddapah, Ootacamund and Madura ¼ and Kodaikanal 1 inch. The skies are moderately to thickly clouded in the southern half of the Peninsula and lightly to moderately clouded in the northern. The air is damper than usual at a few stations in Madras, and drier in Bombay and the Deccan and the temperature is normal or in excess.

Forecast-Nearly general rain is probable in the south of India.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 8th November was 29·931. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 7ft. at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 and that of attached thermometer 80 deg. F, will be 14 and this will be higher or lower by·01 for each 4 deg. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet it will read higher or lower by·01 for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 8TH NOVEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 8th November 1907, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—No rain has fallen in this district. Calms and westerly winds prevail generally. The sky is clear. Both maximum and minimum were from 2° to 6° above normal and there was nearly the usual amount of moisture in the atmosphere.

United Provinces.—No rain is reported from this district. Calms and westerly winds prevail generally. The sky is clear. Yesterday's maximum was 3° to 5° above normal throughout the district and the minimum was 1° to 3° cooler at Cawnpore and Allahabad and 2° warmer at Agra and Jhansi. The amount of moisture in the air is less than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—These districts have been rainless. Calms and northerly or north-easterly winds prevail generally. Day temperature was 3° to 6° hotter than usual in Rajputana and Sind and the night temperature was about normal at Jaipur and 3° to 6° warmer at Ajmer, Jacobabad and Karachi. The Saturation in the atmosphere is less than usual in all places except at Jacobabad where the air is moderately damper than usual.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—These districts have been rainless. The direction of air movement is easterly or south-easterly and the sky is lightly clouded at Bhuj, Dwarka Veraval and Bhavnagar and almost clear elsewhere. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were from 1° to 10° hotter than usual throughout the district except at Neemuch where the night temperature was about normal. The air is slight by damper than usual at Bhuj and considerably drier at Veraval Rajkot, Bhavnagar Para, Surat and Indore.

Central Provinces.—This district has been rainless. The direction of air movement is easterly or north-easterly at Khandwa, Akola, Amraoti and Nagpur, south-westerly at Jubbulpore and north-westerly at Raipur. The wind direction was calm at Saugor. The sky is lightly clouded at Akola and Nagpur and almost clear in other places. Yesterday's maximum was 2° to 6° higher than usual throughout the district and last night's minimum was normal at Khandwa, 1° to 3° cooler at Hoshangabad, Raipur, Nagpur and Jubulpore and 3° to 4° warmer at Saugor, Akola and Amraoti. The air is considerably drier than usual.

Konkan.—No rain has fallen. Calms and easterly or south-easterly winds prevail generally. The sky is lightly or moderately clouded at Mormugoa and Karwar and almost clear elsewhere. Both day and night temperatures were in excess of normal and the air was slightly damper than usual at Karwar and moderately drier elsewhere.

Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rain amounting to 0·45" has fallen locally at Belgaum. Calms and easterly or south-easterly winds prevail generally. The sky is lightly or moderately clouded at Sholapur, Belgaum, Aurangabad and Hyderabad and almost clear elsewhere. Yesterday's maximum was fairly normal at Belgaum and 3° to 5° above normal elsewhere. Minimum temperature was 2° to 5° hotter than usual throughout the district. The amount of moisture in the air is more than usual at Sholapur and Belgaum and much less than usual in other places.

General Remarks.—An extremely small area of low pressure lies on and off the West Coast between Ratnagiri and Cochin were weather is in a slightly unsettled condition.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

The statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway, for the week ending 21st September last, amounted to Rs. 4,552, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 1,983. The total earnings from 1st July to 21st September last were Rs. 47,447, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 9,367.

# THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

ADMIRALTY.—Oct 18.

Royal Naval Reserve—Sub-Lieut B Severs to be lieutenant Oct 17.

Oct 19.

Royal Naval Reserve—Sub-Lieut C T Keigwin to be lieutenant Oct 19.

Oct 21.

Royal Naval Reserve—In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve, Lieut J B Yates has been placed on the Retired List Oct 18.

WAR OFFICE Oct 18.

Commands and Staff

Major-Gen H M Lawson, C B, to be a major-general in charge of Administration Oct 1; Col B Burton, C B, from a Staff officer for Horse and Field Arts to be a brigadier-general to command the artillery of a division, and is granted the temporary rank of brigadier-general while so employed sept 23; Col F Smith, C B, C M G, Army Veterinary Service, to be director-general, Army Veterinary Service, and is granted the honorary rank of major-general, vice Honorary Major-Gen H Thomson, C B, Oct 18; Major A R Burrowes, Princess Victoria's Royal Irish Fusiliers from a deputy-assistant adjutant and quartermaster-general to be a General Staff officer second grade Oct 19; Capt R G Brierley, the Lancashire Fusiliers, to be a superintendent of gymnasia, vice Major C Moore, Princess Charlotte of Wales's Royal Berkshire Regt Aug 20.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

School of Military Engineering—Lieut J G Fleming, R E, to be an assistant instructor, vice Capt P G Osborne, R E Oct 7; Qrmr and Honorary Lieut E J Hopkins, R E, to be quartermaster, vice Honorary Capt W Marshall Oct 9.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

Major Lord A H Browne, the Royal Munster Fusiliers, and officer of a company of gentlemen cadets, Class B, is advanced to Class A, vice Capt C W Singer, R E; Capt C W Biggs, R E, from an officer of a company of gentlemen cadets at the Royal Military college, to be an officer of a company of gentlemen cadets Class B, vice Major Lord A H Browne, the Royal Munster Fusiliers Sept 15.

HOUSEHOLD CAVALRY.

Royal Horse Guards—Capt W D Mann-Thomson to be major, vice Brevet Lieut-Col A V H Vaughan-Lee, promoted; Brevet Major the Hon A H G Hanbury-Tracy, D M G, from supernumerary captain, to be captain, vice W D Mann-Thomson Oct 7.

CAVALRY OF THE LINE

10th Prince of Wales's Own Royal Hussars—Capt A G K Davies-Cooke is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health Oct 9.

15th the King's Hussars—Capt P O Hambro to be major, vice H W Hodgson, promoted Oct 10.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art—Capt W Stirling to be adjutant, vice Capt C St L G Hawkes, sept 19.

Royal Garrison Art—Capt H M Innes retires on retired pay Oct 19; Lieut G M Griffith is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Oct 5.

TERRITORIAL REGIMENTS.

The Royal Scots Lothian Regt—Lieut N K Charteris, adjutant of Volunteers, to be captain under the provisions of Article 26 Royal Warrant for Pay, and Promotion, 1907 Sept 25.

The Lincolnshire Regt Capt and Brevet Major J R M Marsh to be major, vice E B Wilkinson, retired Oct 9.

The Devonshire Regt Capt G S Warwick to be major, vice Brevet Lol M G Jacson, promoted lieutenant-colonel, half-pay Oct 10.

The East Yorkshire Regt—Qrmr and Honorary Capt M Parry is placed on retired pay Oct 18; Sergt-Major J W Springhall to be quartermaster, with the honorary rank of lieutenant, vice Honorary Capt M Barry Oct 19.

The Gloucestershire Regt—Lieut R A Jackson to be captain, vice W W B Gover, seconded Sept 1.

The Worcestershire Regt—Lieut E Phelps from the Half-Pay List, to be lieutenant, vice G S Briscoe, seconded, with precedence next below L T Watson Oct 4.

The South Staffordshire Regt—Capt H E Walshe to be major vice I Kirkpatick, promoted Oct 16.

The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Reg—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains: J C Parker, vice P M Rowlands, seconded Sept 1; H D Belgrave, vice G Elgood, seconded Sept 11 Second Lieut A K Searight to be lieutenant, vice J F S Tulloh, resigns Oct 12

The King's own Yorkshire Light Inf—Lieut H F G Carter is seconded for service under the provisions of Article 74 (b, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907 Oct 10

The Kings Shropshire Light Inf—Second Lieut W Grischotti, to be lieutenant, vice H S Rogers seconded Sept 2.

Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders—Capt A J Campbel retires on retired pay; Lieut H M Thomson to be captain, vice A J Campbell Oct 19

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Corpl F L T Friend, from the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment Royal Canadians, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut J C Balahan, appointed adjutant, 4th battalion Oct 19.

The Rifle Brigade the Prince Consorts Own—Second Lieut G W Liddell, to be lieutenant, vice F G H Phillpot, deceased Oct 3.

THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS

Insp of Ordnance Machinery, Second Class, and Honorary Capt A D Owen, from the Army Ordnance Dept, to be an inspector of mechanical transport, second class Oct 1....

ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.

Royal Army Medical Corps—Lieut-Col H J Windle M B, is seconded while holding the appointment of physician and surgeon at the Royal Hospital, Kilmainham; Lieut-Col F S Heuston, C M G, from the Seconded List, to be lieutenant colonel Oct 1; Lieut Col G H Sylvester retires on retired pay Oct 19; Capt T Biggam, M B, is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health Oct 18.

ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT

Col T W Brage, C B, chief paymaster, is placed on retired pay Lieut Col E L H Pbackwell Staff paymaster to be chief paymaster with the rank of colonel vice T W Drage C B Capt P H Moline paymaster to be Staff paymaster, with the rank of major vice Lieut Col E L R T Jack well Oct 18.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

G J H Glasson, late lieutenant, the Antrim Royal Garrison Art Militia, to be lieutenant Oct 19.

THE ARMY MOTOR RESERVE.

E H M Luckock to be lieutenant Oct 19.

War Office,—Oct 22.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

Major F S S W Eardley-Russell R A, to be a general Staff officer, third grade, at Headquarters Oct 14; Capt C G Vereker, R A, to be an instructor in gunnery, first class, vice Capt W H B Jacob, R A Sept 4; Capt J J Marrable, the Lancashire Fusiliers, to be a Staff captain Oct 9.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

School of Military Engineering—Major H B Williams DSO, RE, to be brigade major and secretary, vice Major A L Schreiber, DSO, R E Oct 15th,

CAVALRY OF THE LINE.

15th the King's Hussars—Lieut C J Ratcliff is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health Oct 24.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—The under mentioned supernumerary captains to be captains:—A Hinde, vice H W Atlay appointed adjutant Oct 8; J S Maidlow, vice E W Browne seconded Oct 20; Capt H W Atlay to be adjutant, vice A Hinde Oct 8

Royal Garrison Art.—Major A L Tisdall to be lieutenant-colonel, vice R C Foster, retired, and is seconded for service in the Ordnance Factories; Major L P Carden to be lieutenant-colonel, vice A L Tisdall Sept 2; Major O C Williamson is seconded for service with the Native Mountain Art Sept 1; Supernumerary Major R H Hare, M V O, D S O, to be major, vice L P Carden Sept 2. The undermentioned captain to be major—E P Carter, vice O C Williamson; W Jennings, vice E P Carter, seconded; Lieut L M Moore, vice W. Jennings seconded; W Arthy, vice Lieut L M Moore, seconded; Sept 1 Capt C G Vereker is seconded for service on the Staff Sept 24.

TERRITORIAL REGIMENTS.

The Royal Warwickshire Regt,—Lieut H S Fisell is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Oct

The East Yorkshire Regt—The promotion to the rank of captain of Lieut B Lawrence is antedated to Sept 16, 1907, vice H R P Perry, placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill health.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Lieut E A T Bayly to be captain, in succession to Major C H M Doughty-Wylie, employed under the Foreign Office Aug 21.

The Staffordshire Light Inf—Lieut-Col and Brevet Col P T Clark, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on half pay Oct 23

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Lieut-Col and Brevet Col W S Kays, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on half-pay Oct 21.

Princess Victoria's Royal Irish Fusiliers—Capt E W Shewell is seconded for service on the Staff Oct 13.

Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders—Supernumerary Lieut J A L Campbell to be lieutenant, vice I H Barnley-Campbell, resigned Oct 1,

THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Insp of Mechanical Transport, First Class, and Honorary Major W E Donohue to be chief inspector of mechanical transport Aug 1; Capt and Brevet Major R H K Wilkins is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Sept 28; Supernumerary Capt C W Jenkins to be captain, vice Capt and Brevet Major R H K Wilkins Oct 1.

ARMY CHAPLAINS' DEPARTMENT.

The Rev M Mein, chaplain to the forces, fourth class, is placed on half-pay on account of ill health Sept 18,

ARMY ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Conductor S R King, from Army Ordnance Corps, to be an assistant commissary of ordnance with the honorary rank of lieutenant, vice Honorary Capt G H Holland, promoted Oct 23

MEMORANDA.

Col Sir Fergusson Bart, M V O, D S O, is granted the temporary rank of brigadier-general while employed as a brigadier-general on the General Staff Oct 1; Col J W Godfray, C V O C B brigadier-general in charge of Administration, Scottish Command, is placed on retired pay Oct 20.

## BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, Nov. 9.

1 All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Riding School on Thursday morning next the 14th instant at 7-30 a.m. Dress—Drill order Khaki, Carbines and Swords.

2 It is notified for general information that the Standing Camp will open at Santa Cruz on the 1st December 1907. Applicants for accommodation other than week end, are required to give 10 days' notice in writing to the Sergt Instructor.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Comdg. B. L. H.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP COMMANDING R. V. R.

Bombay, Nov. 9,

338.—To-day Saturday the 9th.—The Battalion will parade at Santa Cruz, for Advanced Rear and Flank Guards. Dress.—Uniform, Drill order.

Special Carriages will be attached to the train leaving Colaba at 3-30 p.m. Railway fares will be all for those joining this train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Grant Road, and Dadar.

Members travelling from other Stations will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

Refreshments will be provided.

339. Detail for the week ending Saturday the 16th instant.

Monday the 11th—"K" Coy Scottish High School Parade at 3-30 p m on company parade ground.

Tuesday the 12th—"M" Coy Parade on company parade ground at 3 30 p m

II—"I" Coy Parade on Company parade ground at 4-15 p m.

III—"L" Coy Parade on Company parade ground at 4-45 p m.

IV—School of Arms at Y M C Associat on at 7 p m.

V—Bugle Practice in rear of skating rink at 8-30 p m

Wednesday the 13th—Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's statue at 6 p m.

Dress—Drill Order Uniform with Forage Caps,

II—"H" Coy Parade on company parade ground at 5 p m.

Thursday the 14th—Semaphore Drill in rear of Telegraph Quarters at 7 a m.

II—"L" Coy Parade at 7-45 a m. on company parade ground.

III—"I", "K" and "M" Co's Parade on the Maidan at 4 p m.

Friday the 15th—School of Arms at the Y M C Association at 7 p m.

II—All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters at 7 p.m.

340—Issue of Arms.—The Armoury will be open daily from 7 a. m. to 5 p. m. for the issue of Arms.

All Members are requested to draw their Arms as early as possible.

341—Transfer—No 3799 Sevt Bugler H Jelley is transferred from "E" to "A" Company with effect from this date.

343—Enrolments—The undermentioned having been enrolled are taken on the strength and posted to companies as follows

No 6170 Vol J Raimis, "C" Coy
No 6171 Vol R M D'Vas, "D" Coy
No 6169 Vol M Morris "F" Coy.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt,
Adjt, B. V. R.

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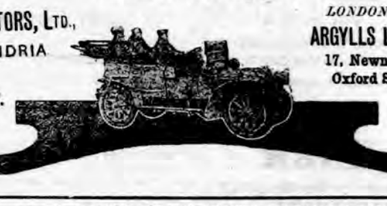

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.


# The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, NOV. 9, 1907.


## JOURNALISM WHEN THE COMPANY WAS KING.

FOR a long time after the Mutiny which was instrumental in transferring India to the Crown, the good old days of the Honorable John Company were regretfully recalled by those who had participated in them, and hall-marked Haileyburians predicted that under the competition-wallah the efficiency of former years would vanish as he was unequipped with the traditions and associations necessary for its continuance. We are not concerned with a consideration of this vaticination at present, although there are many in India who believe that it has been fully established, as we wish to demonstrate that the general prosperity and placid contentment which attended the Company's rule prior to the cataclysm of fifty years ago were not always shared by those whom literature had lured to the East, and who were often classified as interlopers and pestilent fellows by the officials whom they presumed to criticise. Journalists who came to India in pursuit of occupation and fortune during the first three decades of the century which witnessed the abdication of John Company, found themselves environed by hortile press laws administered by that official bogey-man, the Censor, the impersonation of Civil servict conservatism, and a determined opponent of the new cult of free public opinion. It is true that, under Governors-General who sympathised with the movement and were not obsessed by apparitions of its dangers to the Company's domination, the Censor and his repressive code were occasionally deleted, but the respite was not prolonged, as some one usually discovered that uncontrolled journalism was an insidious foe which should be held in subjection. Having regard to what has transpired since a very distinguished administrator recorded his convictions on the subject eighty-five years ago, when the utility of a free press was under deliberation both here and at home, it is worth reproducing an opinion which symbolised the official attitude of the day and was accepted by the Directors as an accurate definition of its dangers, although the Board of Control held an opposite view. This is what Sir Thomas Munro wrote as Governor of Madras when Lord Hastings had modified the Bengal press laws, and the local officials were smarting under the unaccustomed reflections upon their opacity, printed by Mr. Silk Buckingham in the vivacious pages of his *Calcutta Journal* : "There are two important points which should always be kept in view in our administration of affairs here. The first is that our sovereignty should be prolonged to the remotest possible period : the second is that whenever we are obliged to resign it, we should leave the natives so far improved from their connection with us as to be capable of maintaining a free, or at least a regular Government among themselves. If these objects can ever be accomplished, it can only be under a restricted press."

The Bengali extremists and those who share their political views appear to consider that the time has arrived for the application of the second clause of Sir Thomas Munro's proposition, and that their capacity for self-government as typified by the Swaraj propaganda has been accelerated rather than retarded by the conditions which the old Madras Governor believed would have a converse effect. There is no doubt that the liberty of the press has largely influenced Indian development, and the regrettable circumstance at present is that the Government are occasionally compelled to invoke legal assistance to punish seditious members of the craft who cannot, or will not, discriminate between fair criticism and the promulgation of opinions tinged with disloyalty. In a previous article we gave an epitome of the early history of Anglo-Indian journalism which is now appearing in quarterly instalments in the *Calcutta Review*. The chapter which is published in the current number of the periodical describes the meteoric career of Mr. Silk Buckingham in Bengal journalism some ninety years ago, from the date of his embarkation in the perilous pursuit to the period of his martyrdom at the instance the Honourable John Adam who officiated as Governor-General for seven months after the resignation of the Marquis of Hastings. Mr. Buckingham was permitted to guide the fortunes of his newspaper, the *Calcutta Journal*, for precisely four years and a quarter, a comparatively long space of existence in those days for Editors who led the opposition against the ring of officials by whom they were regarded as literary interlopers and fitting objects for deportation. And there is little doubt that, but for the intervention of Lord Hastings, this penalty would have been applied to Buckingham within a few months of the appearance of his paper which aroused much hostility in Civilian circles by its caustic reflections upon administrative and other affairs in which they were concerned. But the Governor-General having recently, in opposition to the wishes of his masters in London, conferred semi-independence on the press, was reluctant to resort to drastic measures for the suppression of opinions which were the natural corollary of the new policy. Nevertheless, the principal expositor of a cult which was still a novelty in the East was a continual object of official displeasure for transgressions which the most autocratic of modern Government Secretaries would now regard as venial offences not worth the composition of a condemnatory resolution. But ideas of a less liberal kind prevailed at the time when Buckingham was exploiting free journalism at Calcutta, and the result is apparent in the long procession of threats, admonitions and minutes which attended his career until his expulsion early in 1823 for presuming to disagree with Government as to the suitability of an appointment made by Mr. Adam a few weeks after he became Acting Governor-General.

This was the apotheosis of the Scotch Chaplain, Dr. James Bryce, as clerk to the Stationery Office, on large emoluments, obviously as a recognition of his zealous partisanship in the press. For the doctor, who had formerly been a strong opponent of Adam when the latter wielded the powers of the Censorship, had recanted and become a supporter of the repressive policy he had previously flouted. He was, moreover, the Editor of a newspaper, "John Bull in the East," (now the *Englishman*) which ridiculed Buckingham's pretensions to be a leader of public opinion, commended the official hostility towards him, and encouraged the institution of legal proceedings by those whom his free criticisms had offended. When, therefore, his arch-opponent was selected for official preferment for which he was obviously unfitted, and which was clearly intended as a reward for his services in the Press, the opportunity for a column of good-natured raillery was too precious to be missed. Within four days of its appearance Buckingham was hoisted by his own petard, for Adam whose extreme antipathy to him and the new journalism he personified is a most marked feature in all the official records of the time, was then in a position to inflict condign punishment and made no delay in announcing his decision. Under the amiable procedure of Lord Hastings the obnoxious Editor had always been permitted to explain, and atone for his infringements of official ideals as applied to the press. But on this occasion the opportunity was withheld, and he was curtly informed that having "forfeited his claim to the countenance and protection of the Supreme Government" (a truly ironical way of expounding the situation) his residential license was cancelled, and he was to depart from India within two months, unless he desired to be treated as an authorised sojourner in the Company's Dominions. The paper was suppressed soon after its Editor's exit, and during Adam's interregnum public opinion as voiced by the press was relegated to the abject position assigned to it when he was Censor. But Lord Amherst, who arrived in India towards the end of 1823, maintained friendly relations with the Calcutta journalists, a policy which was continued by his successor, after whose departure in the mid-thirties the press was finally liberated from the restrictions imposed upon it by the Servants of John Company, who were probably honest in their conviction that it was a menace to good government : Buckingham's martyrdom was not without beneficial results to Indian journalism, as it ranged popular opinion, both European and Native, on the side of the newspapers. There were no more deportations, and to his treatment may be ascribed the commencement of the new era of which we are the inheritors, and the definite acceptance of newspaper criticism as a valuable State asset, instead of the suspicion and persecution which attended the occupation in the early days of John Company's sovereignty.

ROBBERIES IN THE POST OFFICE. To those of us who have posted valuable parcels which have never reached their destination, it is some satisfaction to have the assurance of Mr. Austin Philips that no one can carry on a campaign against the Post Office without defeat and that no criminal, however astute, can in the long run go undetected. Because the Post Office has its parasites, he says, it must not be thought that the bulk of its servants are dishonest ; on the contrary, having regard to their opportunities and temptations, the standard of honesty is exceptionally high, the percentage of crime incredibly low. This is said to be mainly due to the traditions of the service and to the care which is exercised in the selection of persons employed. We are glad of the assurance, for when our own packets go astray we are apt to condemn the whole of the Postal Department from Postmaster General down to the latest joined distributor. Mr. Austin Philips would have us philosophical on the subject. He wishes us to take unction to our souls in the reflection that every phase of social evolution has brought with it a parasite. Before the introduction of coins, he urges, there were no makers of base money ; before the time of bank-notes, forgers were not. So with each successive postal development has come from within the Post Office itself a fresh criminal to prey upon the extension which gives him his means of existence. The sorting office, the savings bank, the postal order and the registered letter, all have been attacked. The remedy, we are assured, is to be found in the Confidential Inquiry Branch. So perfect is its machinery said to be that if at any office in the United Kingdom letters are going astray, it is possible, by means of this system built up and perfected through years of practical experience, for an investigating officer to put his finger on the pulse of the mischief and, sooner or later, to bring the offender to book. This does not bring back to the individual the packet he has lost, but it at all events reduces the chances of loss and increases our confidence in the Department as a whole. The efficiency of the Confidential Inquiry Branch is regarded as all the more wonderful when it is remembered that at some offices the staff is numbered in hundreds and that millions of letters are dealt with in the year. It seems that a thief seldom steals letters which he himself should deliver or sort. He takes, rather, such as come to him mistorted or out of course, in such a way as to leave him, as he believes, utterly unidentified with the theft. But some day, or other, a missorted letter comes into his hands, just as dozens of other missorted letters have come, and presently when he has opened it and has put the contents in his pocket, he is stopped in the street or in the office by a plain-clothes detective. The introduction of the postal order was responsible for an enormous increase as regards thefts by persons employed in the department itself, but the methods by which these thefts are committed are well known and the amount of risk of loss involved has been minimised. But our deduction for Mr. Philips' study of Post Office criminology is that valuable packets had better be insured, as well as registered, if we would avoid disappointment to ourselves and to our friends.

MR. KIPLING IN CANADA. WE do not know how much Canada and her people will appreciate Mr. Rudyard Kipling or whether they consider him competent to advise them on political affairs. But he has certainly talked to them in very plain language, telling them that they might judge it expedient to deal for the time being with nations of a more imposing present than that which belonged to Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, but he was sure that if Canadians as business men sent out and investigated for themselves, they would find in those countries a promise of markets worthy of serious attention. They were no more than children playing at store on the threshold of their real markets. And that is undoubtedly true. At Ottawa he referred to the immigration question and labour. He said wherever he had been throughout Canada he had found the incessant cry for more help, more people. He was struck also by the existence of certain forces which sought to deny that want. Referring to the outcry against the immigration of Hindus, he said he had talked to their fellow-subjects in Vancouver, and ascertained that within a few hours after landing the majority were engaged in unskilled work which white men would not handle. For the life of him he could not understand why the question before the country to-day was the exclusion of certain forms of labour. How could the Dominion control the enormous Oriental trade it was looking for at some time if it held itself aloof from the Asiatic influx which was the natural concomitant of that trade? If Canadians proposed to develop their country along the lines of a close corporation their glory would pass from them. While seeking primarily to bring in men of their own stock and ideals, they should not put up barriers against other nations. It was as a nation among nations that Canada stood to-day ; it was as a nation among great nations that Canada would be judged. Mr. Kipling promises to be as successful as a political economist as he has been in the regions of fiction.

HOUSE RENTS. IN another column we publish a letter from a Housewife, who waxes wroth of the iniquities of the house-owner and the house-agent. Considering the rapid growth of the city and the countless additions to the residential quarters of Bombay it is remarkable that rents do not go down and to the problem "Where shall we live?" is added another "How?" Our correspondent makes no practical suggestions as to the manner in which the difficulty should be overcome. But apparently she has faith in the Government and in local officials, also in the efficacy of a public memorial to the powers-that-be. We do not doubt that if the housewives send in the suggested memorial it will receive most careful attention, all the more so if, of their ingenuity, they can offer a few suggestions which come not to mere man.

MR. G. R. JOHNSTON has been appointed Acting Consul for Denmark in Bombay.

HIS HIGHNESS Sir Sayajirao, Gaekwar of Baroda, left Bombay for Baroda by the Mail train on Thursday night.

ORDERS relating to the extension of Superintending Engineers are shortly expected to be published.

THE head-quarters of the 1st Northumberland Fusiliers leave Calcutta for Peshawar in two special troop trains on the 15th instant.

JUSTICE ASUTOSH MUKERJEE, Vice Chancellor of the Calcutta University has replied to a telegram of inquiry from Sir Herbert Risley, saying that he is now out of danger and slowly recovering.

NOTHING is officially heard about the projected visit of the Railway Commission in India, but the Railway Board is expected to hear something definite within a few days. It is probable that the visit may be indefinitely deferred.

THE members of the Indian Factory Labour Commission left Bombay for Ahmedabad in a special train from the Colaba railway station on Thursday evening. The train was timed to reach Ahmedabad at 7 o'clock yesterday morning.

WE have been asked to announce that Mr. Mahomed Ali's brochure "Thoughts on the Present Discontent" may be had of Messrs. M. A. Bashir and Co., at 133, Kalbadevi Road (Bombay), at eight annas per copy.

A NUMBER of men, mostly Bengalis, concerned in the recent riots in Chitpore, were convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, on Thursday and sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from one month to six months each.

THE Rajah of Jehangirabad, Vice President of the Oudh Talugdar Association and a most prominent landowner in Oudh has given a handsome donation of ten thousand rupees to the Weaving School at Barabanki. The gift was announced on the occasion of the recent visit of Sir John Hewett to Barabanki.

THE "Bengalee" learns that the Hon. Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose on behalf of the estate of the late Babu Guruprossunno Ghose has made over Government Securities to the extent of two lakhs of rupees to the University of Calcutta with accumulated interest of about Rs. 12,000 for sending students to Europe and America for the study of applied sciences. A further sum of Rs. 40,000 will soon be available from the same bequest for the same purpose.

AMONG the passengers who arrived here yesterday from Europe by the P. and O. mail steamer "Egypt" were Hon. Sir S. F. and Lady Maclean, Admiral Sir E. N. and Lady Fremantle, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Rampini, Hon. Mr. L. A. S. Porter, Hon. Mr. Justice Holm Wood, Lady A. White, Hon. Mr. Justice Woodroffe, Mr. Justice Fletcher, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Geid, Hon. Mr. J. L. Jenkins, Hon. Mr. Justice Harrington, H. H. the Maharaja of Kapurthala.

WE are informed that the rain which fell throughout this week in Coonoor has done distructive work in the Coonoor town, many houses of the poor having come down leaving the occupants homeless. Several serious landslips having also occurred on the Nilgiris railway line, it is found impossible for trains to pass through. The train from Bombay, one informant adds, which was due there at 9-15 a.m. yesterday had not arrived by 11 a.m., and there is indication of more rain.

THE Honorary Secretary, Calcutta Free School, has sent to the Calcutta papers copy of a letter addressed to the pupil teacher, boys' department, and headed and signed "Bande Mataram", calling upon Eurasian schoolboys to strike owing to their being overlooked in the matter of employment by Europeans, urging them to purchase "Swadeshi" goods and to refuse to become volunteers. The Secretary asks the writer to favour him with a visit, promising him a reception.

OWING to the popularity this enterprise has attained in Bombay among the natives as well as Europeans, the management of the Excelsior Cinematog aph have arranged from to-night to give four exhibitions in future instead of three, the additional turn being from 11-15 to 12-15. A complete series of new films have just arrived from Paris and promise to be even more interesting than those already shown. A change of programme is announced for to-night, as will be seen from our advertisement columns.

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# AS OTHERS SEE US.

## I.—THE DEFENCE OF INDIA.

BY
COL. SIR T. H. HOLDICH.

The sequence of events in Central Asia during the past century awakened the British Government to a realisation of the necessity for setting bounds to the nearer approach to the borders of India of the only European Power which can menace the security of our Indian Empire on the North and North-West. The result was the demarcation of the northern boundary of Afghanistan and the definite declaration that Great Britain would not suffer any transgression of this border on the part of Russia. The menace of aggression is by no means removed at the present day, but the feeling with regard to its imminence has been greatly modified by the results of the late war with Japan, and the policy defence to-day is a policy of security by general preparedness rather than by the development of military defensive works. Such a policy is not only suitable to the conditions of the present time, but provides the foundations of a more active policy in the future based on an appreciation of the undoubted truth that all systems of strategical defence, in order to be truly successful, must be active in purpose, aiming at positive results, rather than passive in nature, content with securing merely negative conclusions.

To the minds of far-sighted statesmen, there must also weigh seriously the wider problem of security for our position in Asia as a European Power when challenged, (as it certainly may be), by the recrudescent force of the militant Asiatic ; a development which he we can afford to watch for the present, but which must always hereafter affect the general purposes of our military policy as regards India. At present, at any rate, we can set aside the great question of pan-Islamism, or the yet greater one of a pan-Asiatic combination, and, accepting the position as it stands believing the loyalty of the Indian peoples to be unaffected as yet by the teachings of Japan's success or the looming power of Chinese military development, we can consider the defence of India as a great imperial problem whose political and strategical element are confined to India and the countries adjacent to its North-west border.

FROM A MILITARY STANDPOINT.

Even from this circumscribed point of view there are two possible schemes for military action presented for our choice. The borders of India and Russia lie far apart for the vastly greater portion of their length. We may therefore adopt a system of passive defence of the Indian border leaving to our adversary the task of toiling over the intervening space, or we may ourselves advance into the neutral territory in order to check the advance of the assailant while yet he is far from our borders.

Whatever may be urged from a purely military standpoint as to the advantages of a passive policy, it is not open to question that such advantages are outweighed by the immense disadvantage of surrendering the initiative to the adversary, thus depriving ourselves of freedom of action, allowing his will to dominate the course of events in a campaign, and obliging ourselves to conform to his movements, whereby we render ourselves peculiarly liable to be surprised in one part or another of the enormously extended front along which operations would have to be conducted. These advantages are inherent in all plans of defence of a passive nature, though there are circumstances in the present case which appear to minimize them.

Discussion on these points of military interest must, however, remain academical in face of the overwhelming importance of the political considerations which dictate the course to be pursued. First and foremost is the necessity of fulfilling our treaty obligations with our ally the Amir of Afghanistan. By these we are bound to assist him to repel any unprovoked act of aggression or violation of his territory, and in return he engages to conduct his foreign policy in accordance with the advice of the British Government, and to abstain from entering into relations with any Foreign Powers without our consent. The maintenance of a strong and self-reliant buffer-state with an efficient and stable government is a prime necessity for us unless we are to have an extensive land-frontier coterminous with that of a European Power and an extensive army to guard it. Added to this, it is indisputable that a policy of inaction would inflict a severe blow on that prestige upon which the stability of British rule in India so largely depends. The experience of history teaches us that such a policy is invariably construed by Asiatics as being due either to weakness or to fear, and events now passing in India go far towards substantiating the truth of this maxim. Firmly convinced of this we must admit that under no circumstances whatever can we afford to undertake the defence of India in India, but must be prepared to fight beyond our borders.

NATURAL BARRIERS.

NEXT, we have to consider the nature of the country in which we may be called upon to fight. Starting at the elevated table-land known as The Pamirs, at a mean elevation of 13,000 feet above the sea, our boundary runs with a general westerly trend following the watershed of a stupendous mountain range—the Hindu Kush—for some 300 miles. Along this length, the Russian boundary follows the course of the River Oxus from its source in the Pamirs, running approximately parallel with our border-line, and only separated from it by the narrow strip of an outlying Afghan district, so narrow that at one point the borders lie only 20 miles apart. Across the mountain chain along this length the passes are few and difficult, with an average attitude of 15,000 feet, snow-bound for many months in the year, whilst the valleys leading to them on both sides are deep and narrow, sterile for the most part and affording no supplies for any considerable body of troops. Of well-constructed roads there are none, the only communications being a few narrow mountain tracks passable only with the greatest difficulty for laden pack animals. The peaks of the Hindu Kush in this region run up to 24,000 feet in altitude, and this magnificent natural barrier stretches away to the south-west until it sinks finally into the plains of eastern Afghanistan in the neighbourhood of Herat. The Russian border, however, continues to follow the course of the Oxus towards the west, whereas the Indian Frontier, leaving the main range of the Hindu Kush, turns in a southerly direction for some 900 miles until it finally touches the sea near Karachi. A large portion of Afghanistan called Afghan Turkestan lies north of the Hindu Kush, separated from Russian territory only by the Oxus. There is nothing to prevent the crossing of the Oxus from the north at any desired point, and the occupation of Afghan Turkestan, by a Russian force—and this we are powerless to check. But the Hindu Kush to the south of Afghan Turkestan maintains its character as a barrier throughout its length, and it is impossible for anyone conversant with its rugged system of parallel ridges to believe in the practicability of carrying any line of railway across such a series of rugged physical obstacles as it presents.

The western extremities of these ranges disappear into the plain country of Western Afghanistan and here it is (and here only) that a route may be found free from serious physical difficulties. This is the direction in which we may expect the main effort of an invader to be made for here and in Eastern Persia, the only tracks southwards, which do not pass through waterless deserts impracticable for large bodies of troops.

HOW WE MUST PREPARE

But even a successful advance to the borders of India by this western route by no means secures to the invader a foothold in India, for supposing Kandahar to be in his possession, and our outlying fortress—Quetta—to be beseiged, there still remain in front of him the Rajputana deserts and the sand of Sind, ere the fertile plains of India are reached. In short, there is no royal road to India across Afghanistan or Persia.

The strength of our defence then, depends chiefly on our power to make good use of those natural resources in Asia, which we possess equally with Russia, i. e., the loyalty and fighting capacity of a great horde of Asiatics, stimulated by the traditional appeal to their faith ; backed and supported by british troops wheresever and wherever British troops can be used to the best advantage. The Asiatic will be to the front along the whole line of action ; the Afghan sharpshooter in his own hills, combining with Indian troops accustomed to mountain warfare to hold the gates of the Hindu Kush ; Indian troops again in ordered ranks, associated with the solid formations of British infantry, where the fight for supremacy may perchance be fought to a finish in the plains about Kandahar or in the front of Quetta.

What England has to think about at present, whilst there is yet time before her to consolidate her strength and her purpose is, first, how to deal with the Afghan so that the full fighting strength of a warlike people may be made available for the defence of their own country ; secondly, how she may secure the best of the Mahomedan fighting races of India in numbers sufficient to meet the demand, when that demand arises, without maintaining an unwieldly standing army ; thirdly, what numbers of British troops can she spare for the East, and what is the capacity of our navy to transport them to the shores of India ; and, lastly (and chiefly) where is she to find her officers ? Not her Generals—there are enough of them—but the all-important captains and subalterns and juniors in the officers' ranks, who are to give the confidence inspired by good leading and who will be ready to sacrifice themselves, as of old, in shewing the straight way to the front ; for it is the officer, and not the soldier, who will finally differentiate the quality of the opposing forces when India meets Russia on the plains of Afghanistan.

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## £1,000,000 LIABILITIES,

### P Macfadyen and Co. File a Statement.

LONDON, OCTOBER 25.

Details of a suicide and a sentence passed in India were mentioned to-day at the London Bankruptcy Court under the failure of Messrs. P. Macfadyen and Co., bankers of Winchester House, E. C.

Accounts have been lodged showing the total liabilities to be £1,044,732, of which £470,155 is unsecured, assets valued at £20,479, and a deficiency of £450,613.

At the date of the suspension the firm consisted of Mr. Patrick Macfadyen, Sir George Gough Arbuthnot, and Mr. John Montgomery Young.

The Official Receiver reports that the first-named committed suicide on October 20, 1906, the second partner is undergoing a term of rigorous imprisonment at Madras, and Mr. Young has filed the statement of affairs of the London business.

The business was originally established early in the nineteenth century in Madras. Mr. Macfadyen became a partner in 1864, Sir George Gough Arbuthnot joined the firm in 1871, and Mr. Young became a salaried partner in 1890.

The style of the Madras firm for many years past has been "Arbuthnot and Co., bankers, merchants and general agents."

Before long the firm began to do business on a large scale on their own account, and also speculated largely on the Stock and Metal Exchanges.

A full account of the causes of the failure has yet to be obtained, but it appears that during the last twelve or fourteen years the firm has lost upwards of £120,000 by speculations on the Stock Exchange, about £50,000 by financing West Indian planters, and, it is said, about £75,000 by speculation in metal.

At the date of the failure the London firm owed the Madras house about £40,000.

According to reports received from India the liabilities of the head office appear to be about £1,735,000, and the assets are estimated at £474,000.

The public examination of the debtor was appointed for to-day, but in the absence from England of the surviving partners the sitting was adjourned.

## THE HOUSING PROBLEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The cry of the housewives in Bombay goes up piteously like the people we read of in Revelations, "Lord how long." How much longer are we to be persecuted by that vampire, the house-owner, and be the prey of that cannibal the house-agent? The house-agent is a man of no occupation, and Sydney Smith described such a one as a cannibal—he lives on other people. But even worms turn, and we would feel very grateful to you, Sir, if you would give publicity to the proposal which has been discussed as a remedial measure, that a memorial be drawn up to His Excellency the Governor and signed by all distressed housewives in Bombay, praying that something be done for the alleviation of the sufferings of the feminine portion of His Majesty's subjects in Bombay. There is a precedent for this. Long ago, in 1878, the ladies in Rangoon were much distressed that the native there wore no clothes, causing living statues to abound. The British matrons were scandalised, so they took the bull by the horns, they pluckily drew up a memorial to the Chief Commissioner, with the gratifying result that the police were ordered to take any man into custody who wore less than a quarter of a yard of cloth. This was the beginning of the Manchester piece-goods trade. England has spent millions in liberating the African slaves, and yet her own flesh and blood groan here in slavery more than any the world has seen before, for over it all is flung the "cache misere" of legality and civilization, and yet we boast at present in Bombay many men of marked ability at the head of public affairs—our new Governor, Messrs. Muir Mackenzie, Edwardes, Owen Dunn, and many others. Is there no one who will break a lance for the ladies?—Yours &c.

A HOUSEWIFE.

## L. M. AND S.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I would like to draw the attention of the Dean and Faculty of Medicine to a few of the difficulties under which students labour, who are preparing for the degree of L. M. & S. of the University of Bombay. Under the existing rules and regulations, a student who fails in one subject (such as the insignificant subject of Botany for the L. M. & S.), has to wait patiently for one long year ere he can appear again. Cannot the rules be the same as those for the M. B., B. S., a candidate failing in one branch for the I. or preliminary scientific of which having to appear after six months only in the subject in which he has been ploughed, continuing his further course meantime.

If a few such obstacles are cleared, the Alma Mater will ever earn the gratitude of her sons.

UP-TO-DATE.

## MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI AT ADEN.

As soon as the news reached Aden that Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji had embarked from Marseilles on the Messageries Maritimes s. s. "Ville de Ciotat," writes a correspondent, the leading citizens of Aden proposed to give him a hearty reception at Messrs. Cawasjee Dinshaw & Bros' premises; but as soon as the steamer was signalled in the morning of the 2nd instant, news reached the shore that Mr. D. Naoroji was again laid up in the Red Sea and was unable to land. Mr. Kaikobad Cawasjee Dinshaw went on board early in the morning, met him in his cabin, and informed him of the desire of the leading Indian and Arab citizens to give him a reception. Early in the morning all the leading merchants poured into Steamer Point from Crater and distant parts of the town to meet him.

It was arranged that a deputation should meet him on board. The old gentleman though unwell and very weak sat on his easy chair on deck and received the deputation heartily and conversed with all those who went on board for nearly half an hour. The deputation disembarked after giving three hearty cheers, and with best wishes for his safe and speedy arrival in Bombay.

THE Bishop of London was enthusiastically received at Yale. When the Bishop appeared on the football field, says a message to the "Tribune", the students lustily cheered and sang some of their noted songs for his benefit.

MAJOR DUNNE, the Liberal M. P. for Walsall will, it is rumoured, shortly retire, the reason given being that he has been offered a Government position in India which he is likely to accept. His majority at the last election was 1,199. In 1895 a Conservative was returned by a majority of 317.

EXPERIMENTS are being made, states a message to the "Morning Post," with the object of utilising the Eiffel Tower as a novel form of clock, by means of an electrical apparatus which flashes enormous illuminated figures from the second platform so as to be visible over the greater part of Paris and even the suburbs.

# ASIATICS IN AMERICA.

## COUNT HAYASHI SANGUINE.

### Agitation in British Columbia.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8.

Reuter telegraphing from Tokio states that Count Hayashi, in an interview, said that the relations between America and Japan were never smoother or more cordial than at present.

The Emigration question had been practically settled.

Japan proposed to control the Emigration to the United States in conformity with the wishes of America, while Japan would benefit under the arrangement.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8.

A new political party is being organized in British Columbia with the object of excluding Asiatics.

It is headed by a former Premier named Martin.

## THE DRAIN OF GOLD.

### Unprecedented Bank Rates.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 7.

The drain of gold to America continues in spite of the increase of the Bank-rate to seven per cent. which has also partially counteracted the good effect produced by the Railway Settlement.

The French Bank-rate has been raised from 3½ to 4 per cent.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8.

The raising of the Bank-rate is generally approved as necessitated by the American crisis, but it is sorely crippling trade.

Merchants in Great Britain have accepted against grain cotton which is unmovable.

On account of the money famine spinners are compelled to send metal to pay for cotton.

The Berlin Discount rate has been raised to 7½.

## RUSSIAN DEFICITS.

### New Duma's Terrible Problem.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8.

Telegram from St. Petersburg state that the estimates of the Ministry of Finance for 1908 show a deficit of 198 million roubles, of which 67 million are on account of the war with Japan.

The deficit will be covered by borrowing.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8.

The strength of the chief parties in the new Russian Duma is 195 Monarchists, 128 Octobrists, 37 Constitutionalists, 12 Socialists and 26 of the Left party.

## THE KAISER'S HEALTH.

### Bronchial Troubles.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 7.

It is understood that the Kaiser's decision to change his plans was taken on Tuesday after an examination by his physicians when it was ascertained that His Majesty's cold had left inflammation of the palate and the neighbourhood of the channels leading to the ears.

As His Majesty had formerly suffered from neglect of similar inflammations, he readily assented to the doctors' representations.

## FLOODS IN FRANCE.

### Cyclone Still Raging.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8.

Torrential rains have fallen in the South of France, Perpignan, Beziers, Montagnac and Agde are flooded.

Much damage has been done and some fatalities have occurred.

The railways are interrupted.

## OCTOBER TRADE.

### Huge Increases.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 7.

The Trade Returns for October show increases of £3,025,054 in Imports and of £5,085,189 in Exports.

The Imports of grain and flour increased by £3,000,000 and the Exports of manufactured goods increased by £3,750,000 of which £1,000,000 was in cotton fabrics.

## BOKHARAN DISASTER.

### Terrible Death Roll.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 7.

It is confirmed that 3,400 people were killed by the Karatagh earthquake, the neighbouring settlements were also obliterated.

## H.M.S. "SUPERB."

### New Dreadnought Launched.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 7.

The "Superb," the latest battleship of the "Dreadnought" type, has been launched at Elswick.

## SCANDINAVIA.

### Swedish Irritation at Norway.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 7.

Irritation is felt by Sweden at her being ignored in the conclusion of the Norwegian treaty and that her offer to act as co-guarantor was not accepted.

## A VACANT SEE.

### Jubbulpore Padre Appointed.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has nominated the Rev. Herbert Molony of Jubbulpore to the Bishopric of Mid-China, in succession to the Rev. Mr. Moule

## THE 5TH LANCERS.

### An Explanation.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8.

In order to dispel misapprehension the "Times" desires to state that it believes that the unfitness of the 5th Lancers was mainly due to the fact that several officers were unsuitable for Cavalry.

The removal of the officers mentioned will doubtless enable the Regiment to prove once more the many so dierl y qu [illegible]or which it has long been famo us.]

## THE LIVERPOOL CUP.

### Result of the Race.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8.

The result of the Liverpool Cup which was run to-day is as follows :—

Menu..... 1
Glacis..... 2
Carnegie..... 3

## THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

### Visit to Ellora Caves.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ROZA, NOVEMBER 8.

His Excellency the Viceroy received Sirdar Ramrao Krishna Vinchurkar and his cousin at Manmad Station this morning and left at 9-30 for Ellora Road where his Excellency was received by Mr. Hankin, Inspector General of the Hyderabad Police.

Their Excellencies, Lady Violet Elliot, Sir Louis Dane, and Staff then drove to the Ellora Caves and were conducted over them by Mr. Marshall, Archæologist to the Government of India, after which the Party proceeded to His Highness the Nizam's Guest House at Roza.

## INDIAN VERNACULARS.

### Scheme for Encouragement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 8.

The question of encouraging the development of good vernacular literature will shortly engage the attention of the Senate of the Punjab University and a Memorandum on the subject has been written and submitted for the consideration of the Syndicate by the Rev. Dr. H. U. Weitbrecht. He commences by remarking that the effectiveness of the higher English courses of the University has lately been under discussion. The chief object of the English education which the Punjab Graduates receive is that they may be able and desirous to bring home to the people at large the fruits of the knowledge and mental training received through the medium of English in the forms of their own vernacular. This they can do most effectively by promoting the growth of vernacular literature through which the mass of readers can enjoy in their own tongues the advantages gained by the few who have been granted an access to the richer stores of English literature and science.

Dr. Weitbrecht admits that the shortcoming as regards the pecuniary encouragement of vernacular literature has been owing probably to the poverty of the University, but thinks this is a matter in which the benefactors of the University, whether the Provincial Government or the Indian Princes and others who have helped liberally in times past, would take a special interest and that an appeal to them would produce the support needed for a well considered scheme, if the Syndicate in consultation with the Faculties were to propose annually certain subjects, literary or scientific, felt to be specially demanding treatment and if one or more prizes of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 were offered to the best writers he thinks we might hope year by year to enrich our vernacular literature with works of real value

As to the more important problem of imparting to the University alumni in England learning a moral and intellectual bias towards supplying the needs of the mass of readers to whom only the vernacular is open, what is wanted is to impress upon them that they are trustees of this knowledge for others and so to regulate their curriculum and examination as to make ability and zeal in setting forth forcibly, attractively and elegantly, through the vernacular, the subjects which they have studied in English—a highly valued qualification of the educated man. At present he maintains the University examination which fixes the standard of college and school education. The test of ability to expound subjects is extraordinarily meagre ; indeed as regards spontaneous expression of knowledge in the vernacular as distinguished from set translations it is entirely absent. There is no such thing as a vernacular essay on a subject professed in any of the tests.

## TROOPSHIPS AT KARACHI

### "Hardinge" and "Rewa."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, NOVEMBER 8.

R. I. M. steamer "Hardinge" arrived here yesterday with "V" and "W" Batteries, R. H. A, and 2nd Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment, and details. The East Lancashires disembarked in the afternoon and were marched to the rest camp. The Regiment will be stationed here in place of the South Wales Borderers who are under orders for Quetta, but will not leave till some time in February next. The Batteries R. H. A, entrained at Keamari and left by a Troop Special for their destination up-country the same afternoon.

The hired transport "Rewa" Commander Maun, arrived here this morning from Southampton with troops and drafts. She brought in the 1st class 82 officers, 13 ladies, 10 children and 3 servants ; in the second class 17 warrant and non-commissioned officers, 20 ladies, and 28 children ; in the 3rd class 123 rank and file, 49 women, 64 children. Among troops are drafts for 1st Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment, Rawalpindi ; 1st Battalion, South Wales Borderers, Karachi ; 2nd Battalion, East Lancashire, Karachi ; 29th Battery, R. F. A., and 85 Company. R. G. A., Karachi, and 2nd Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment, Multan.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 8.

On return from leave Lieut Nottidge, Royal Engineer, is posted to the Derajat Brigade.

The following officers have been detailed for plague duty in the United Provinces :—Captain Cotton, 36th Horse ;Captain Cheyne, 1st Lancers ; Captain Hardie, 123rd Rifles ; Captain Yates, 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkhas ; Captain Channer, 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkhas ; Captain Turner, 2nd Battalion, 9th Gurkhas ; Captain Fulton, 2nd Gurkhas ; Captain Robinson, 117th Mahrattas.

Lieut Willis, 20th Horse, has been appointed a probationer in the Assay Department of the Mint.

The death is reported of Lieut. J. P. Lamb, Royal Garrison Artillery, Aide-de-Camp to the Political Resident, Aden, at Aden on the 6th instant.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 8.

Major-General Sir J. Wolfe Murray, K. C.B., Commanding 8th Division, arrived in Madras this morning from Secunderabad.

## CROP PROSPECTS.

### Serious Outlook.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 8.

The following official information is published :—

There was much hope but little expectation that the rainless September would be succeeded by a damp October. Unfortunately the hope has been frustrated except for insignificant showers in Sialkot, Lyallpur, Lahore and Rawalpindi. No rain at all fell last month throughout the province. Thus the gravity of the agricultural situation has deepened and the prospect of a very scanty rabi harvest following on a failure of the kharif has to be faced. The only hope of an amelioration of the near future lies in the establishment of early winter rains in December enabling the Zamindars to sow late rabi crops.

The prices of grain have been rapidly advancing and are now very high in some district. However the upward tendency has been temporarily arrested. Wheat is selling above scarcity rates in Hissar, Gurgaon, Ambala and Shahpur, at scarcity rate in Rohtak, Lahore, Amritsar, Sialkot and Lyallpur and at warning rates in other districts. The prices of other food-grains are similar viz., 8 1/2 seers, Gurgaon's unenviable supremacy in this respect is largely due to the fact that the district has suffered a number of bad harvests during the last five years, which have much reduced local resources. It is probable that early this month test works will be opened in two tahsils of the district with a view to ascertaining whether famine actually exists.

One favourable feature in the general situation is the keen demand for labour. The terrible losses suffered by the agricultural population last year from the ravages of plague have caused great gaps in the unskilled labour supply which is quite unequal to the demand occasioned by the progress of large engineering works in the province.

Reports still arrive of the damage being done by field rats in Ferozepore, Shahpur and Lyallpur. As a result of experiments in the field in the Chenab Colony and subsequently in the Laboratory, the Punjab Veterinary Department has been able to obtain no results which would justify "ratin" being used in a campaign against either field or house rats. Thus the zamindar is still without a practical device for ridding himself of these pests. It seems probable that the absence of the seasonal rains has proved highly favourable to the reproduction of field rats. The enormous multiplication of these rodents in the fields has created a feeling of much uneasiness among the population. As to the probability of the further spread of plague by their agency, the systematic efforts undertaken in Denmark for the abatement of this nuisance were recently described in the papers.

The financial stringency has necessitated a pruning of the Budget allotments to the Agricultural Department which will be compelled this year to restrict its field of enterprise. One of the subjects which is claiming close study is the reclamation of reh or kallar lands. Both the Deputy Director and the Agricultural Chemist are engaged on the investigation, and doubtless the advice of the Economic Botanist, Mr. Milne, who now joins the Department and has had experience of this kind of work in Egypt, will be of great practical utility. Hitherto no success appears to have attended experiments in the Punjab with the much advertised tree cottons. Trials extending over two years have been given at the Lyallpur farm to two varieties viz, the so-called Spence tree cotton and the caravonica variety. The former has a luxuriant growth, but has hitherto produced no cotton ; the latter, has produced but a few ounces of lint, the quality of which is undeniably good. But the experiment has no immediate promise of success.

Fertilizers.—The applications of chemical fertilizers to crops will be tried this rabi season on the Lyallpur experimental farm. Consignments of calcium nitrate and calcium cyanamide from Europe have been received from the Inspector-General of Agriculture. It seems however doubtful whether this class of fertilizers has much of a future before it in India even though the water power schemes in view in the Punjab and Kashmir should be able to produce them at comparatively cheap rates.

### BOMBAY SEASON REPORT.

THE following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, on the 6th instant :—

Rain is generally needed for germinated rabi seedlings and for further sowings. Standing crops are withering in parts of Sind, Gujarat, Khandesh Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Bijapur, Baroda, Rewa Kantha and Palanpur, otherwise they are in good condition except for slight damage by rats in parts of Karachi, and by insects in parts of Thar and Parkar, Ahmednagar and Bijapur. Harvesting of kharif crops generally continues. Rabi sowing is in progress in parts of Karachi, Upper Sind Frontier, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, Surat, East Khandesh, Satara, Dharwar, Kathiawar, Baroda and Cutch, but is retarded in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur and Bijapur. Cotton picking continues in parts of Sukkur, Thar and Parkar, West Khandesh and Ahmednagar. Water in irrigation tanks and canals is sufficient except in parts of Sind, Surat, West Khandesh and Sholapur. The quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee in Karnatak is 19 to 32 per cent., in Deccan 8 to 42 per cent., in Konkan 17 to 30 per cent., in Gujarat 20 to 56 per cent. and in Sind 31 to 38 per cent. less than normal. During this week ending 26th ultimo 27 persons were relieved gratuitously in Belgaum. The River is still falling in Sind and the prospects is in gloomy over a large area. Kharif outturn in Gujarat and North Deccan is poor, and late sown unirrigated crops are mostly withered and being cut in places for fodder. Further rain will greatly improve rabi prospects. Fodder, water and grain stocks are sufficient. Agricultural stock is good. The condition of cultivating and labouring classes is fair.

## JUTE GODOWN BURNT.

### Messrs. Ralli Bros.' Property.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 8.

A telegram from Dacca, dated November 7th, say:—"Last evening at 7-30 a fire broke out in the jute godown of Messrs. Ralli Brothers at Postgola two miles east of Dacca. There were five long sheds and one office, the former being covered with thatch and the last with corrugated iron. The sheds were burnt down within half an hour and the roof of the iron shed has fallen in. The fire engine of Nahapiet and Co., a small hand pump, was brought to work but it was two in the morning before the flames were got under. A hand-press which was within one of these sheds was apparently not damaged. The quantity of jute saved is very small and fire at 12 o'clock to-day is still smouldering with small flames here and there. The sheds of godowns were insured for Rs. 50,000. Some thatched coolies' sheds belonging to the same Company were untouched."

## RABIES IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 8.

There was an outbreak of rabies in Calcutta of more than usually serious nature. Within the last fortnight five or six persons, Europeans or Eurasians, have been bitten by mad dogs and have been sent off to Kasauli for treatment. Such a number of cases in so short a time has not been known for two or three years. In every case the disease has arisen from the bite of a privately owned dog as distinct from the parah.

## FACTORY LAW IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 8.

The Government of Madras have issued an Order directing that in anticipation of the enquiry of the Indian Factory Commission officers responsible for the administration of factories in the Madras Presidency should take every precaution to prevent neglect or violation of the existing Factory Law regulations.

## BERLIN SCANDALS.

### Sensational German Libel Case.

#### THE PRINCE AND THE KAISER.

BERLIN, Oct 9.

The civil action for libel instituted by Count Kuno Moltke, formerly Commander of the Garrison of Berlin, against Herr Maximilian Harden, editor of the "Zukunft," was opened at ten o'clock this morning before the Berlin Provincial Court.

Count Moltke's suit is based on several portions of eight articles written by Herr Harden. The charge seeks to show that the defendant committed libel, in as much as he asserted that Prince Eulenburg, through the "Liebenburg Clique," sought to obtain a harmful influence over the Emperor, and that the plaintiff, as the particular friend of the Prince, had assisted the latter in this undertaking.

Apart from the contents of the articles, the plaintiff regards the ironical manner in which the "Round Table" was referred to as libellous.

#### "IN THE OPEN COUNTRY."

Herr Harden opened his compaign by a mysterious dialogue, "In the open country," between the "Lute-player" and the "Sweet one." The "Lute-player" was Prince Eulenburg, and was so called because of his musical abilities ("he set to music the Kaiser's 'Hymn to Aegir,') and the "Sweet one" M. Raymond Lecomte Charge d'Affaires at the French Embassy.

Of the latter Harden alleged that he stayed at Liebenberg from November 7 to November 10, during the Kaiser's residence at the Castle, and as the personal friend of Prince Eulenburg was able to use much of what he heard to keep his Government informed on the political situation.

#### "ALL GOOD FELLOWS."

In an article of November 17 Harden said of Prince Philip Eulenburg: "He has provided for all his friends. A Moltke is Chief of the General Staff, another, who is still nearer to him (that is, Count Kuno Moltke, the plaintiff) Commander of the Berlin Garrison, Herr von Tschirschky, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and for Herr von Varnbueler it is still hoped a snug corner may be found—all good fellows, musical, poetical, spiritualistic so pious that they attach more curative power to prayer than to the wisest physician, and of a touching friendliness in their intercourse, verbal and by letter."

The proceeding to-day opened with the examination of the defandant by the President of the Court. Herr Harden stated that he had twice been convicted of lese-majeste, and sentenced on each occasion to six months' confinement in a fortress. He had also been fined several times for libel under the Press Law.

The Court then begun the reading of the articles in the 'Zukunft."

#### WHAT THE PEOPLE THINK.

Berlin, Oct., 24.

Grave though the present scandal is, the German people cannot help seeing its humorous side. No one dare titter in public, but in the family circle the idea of the iron-willed inflexible Kaiser being known to his entourage as "Das Liebchen" ("the Darling") causes much merriment.

So much has the Kaiser's nick-name amused the people that they covertly refer to the famous "Lucca augen" ("Lucca's eyes") sweetmeat as "Liebchen's auger" ("Darling's eyes "). But for fear of the consequences following lese-majeste, the wits would write topical songs on the subject, to be sung in the stude at's kneipe (restaurants)

The Kaiser does not wade through papers himself. One of his adjutants marks certain articles and paragraphs likely to interest his Royal master, and it is thought that he purposely kept back the articles which appeared in the "Zukunft," fearing the Emperor's fury. In these circumstances the Crown Prince's courage in boarding the lion in his den is great, and his popularity has increases enormously.

Herr Maximilian Harden is a hero in the eyes of the populace. Those who have been specially honoured by the Kaiser are disliked by the people, and Herr Harden has never economised his renown in dealing with "brainless barons." He says, "Give me an aristocracy of brains birth does not count !"

There is no one on earth like Herr Harden. Marvellously clever, he has the courage of his opinions to an extraordinary degree. And his paper, "Die Zukunft" ("The Future ") forms public opinion among themasses.

#### MORE GRAVE CHARGES.

THE KAISER AS A WITNESS.

Berlin, Oct. 25.

The hearing of Count Kuno Moltke's action against Herr Maximilian Harden, respecting articles published in "Die Zukunft," was resumed to-day. Dr. Nesfert, one of the Reichstage stenographers, is making a special full report of the proceedings for the Emperor. Von Treskow, of the Police Presidency, is reporting the criminal side for His Majesty.

Prince Philip Eulenburg, whose attendance as a witness was ordered yesterday by the Court, failed to appear when his name was called, and Dr. Von Gordon, counsel for the prosecution, explained that the family physician had forbidden the Prince to leave his bed.

Dr. Von Gordon added : Prince Eulenburg is in such a state that a stroke may kill him at any moment. With this knowledge, will you take the responsibility of this man's life, knowing that he may fall down dead in Court ?

It was finally decided that the anonymous witness heard yesterday should, accompanied by Herr von Treskow, representing the police, proceed unofficially to Prince Philip Eulenburg's residence, in order to see whether he could identify him. The two men then left the Court, a deep roar from the waiting crowds who besieged the precincts penetrating the Court-room as the doors were opened.

#### EMPEROR'S EVIDENCE PRESSED FOR.

Dr. von Gordon intimated that he would call Count Lynar and Count William Hohenau to prove that his client had never participated in their orgies Count Kuno had never been to Count Linar's residence. Dr von Gordon continued: "I must renew my motion to take the evidence of His Majesty to prove that Count Kuno never exercised political influence over the Monarch." His client he proceeded had begged him to omit the Kaiser's name from these discussions as far as possible for Count Kuno, as a Prussian General thought it enough if he declared to his Kaiser on his word of honour and before all the world "the facts are so and so."

Herr Harden, speaking with great emphasis, asked if Count Kuno would deny that he systematically used to keep Prince Eulenburg informed of everything that was going on—Court gossip, currents of opinion, prospects of advancement, and the like. He did not assert that the Count was politically active with His Majesty's knowledge. It was no use to take the Imperial evidence on that.

#### PRINCE EULENBURG'S "LOCKOUT"

Herr Harden added that after yesterday's evidence he hardly thought Count Lynar or Count Hohenau would care to appear in public. He proposed to cite the parents of Frau von Elbe to confirm her statements concerning her unhappy married life. They would prove that Count Kuno consistently illtreated his wife. They would tell how she once had to change her dress as her arms were black and blue.

Dr. Bernstein followed with a long speech which was interrupted by the return of Herr von Treskow, with the witness who, since his name has been generally published, is no longer anonymous. The witness is called Vollart, Amid general tension, Herr von Treskow was sworn. He stated that Prince Philip Eulenburg had refused, to admit him, as he feared he might afterwards swear to him, and the Prince would be defenceless, as he (Von Treskow) had forbidden the Prince or the anonymous witness to speak.

The President here read the medical certificate of the doctor to the courts, stating that his examination confirmed yesterday's depositions that the Prince was unable to attend in court.

#### PRINCE EULENBURG AGAIN FAILS TO APPEAR.

Berlin, Oct. 25.

Another series of sensational developments and thrilling incidents marked the third day of Count Kuno von Moltke's libel action against Herr Maximilian Harden. Around the editor's relentless attempts to prove Prince Eulenburg and Count Moltke guilty of abnormal practices there raged a bitter controversy between the principals and their respective counsel, which more than once threatened to plunge the angry combatants into violent personal encounters.

To-morrow morning the counsel will begin the delivery of their closing pleas, and before nightfall Herr Harden will hear his fate. He already stands acquitted before the bar of public opinion, but there is some doubt, however, as to whether he has succeeded in establishing a definite case against Count Moltke, and a technical conviction, with mild punishment, may be the issue.

Major von Hulsen, Count Moltke's subordinate in the military governorship of Berlin, proved one of the most interesting witnesses. Although he had taken an oath to conceal nothing, his manner was one of extreme hesitation. When asked what he knew of the circumstances connected with the simultaneous dismissal of Prince Eulenburg, Count von Moltke, and Count Hohenau from office and the Kaiser's favour, the perplexed major glanced appealingly toward his late superior, Count Moltke.

"Answer," commanded the judge. "The question is plain."

(Continued on page 8.)

## MOTOR NOTES FROM HOME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCTOBER 25.

The Olympia Motor Show is now close at hand, and motor firms are busy arranging their exhibits particulars of which are to hand. It would be obviously, impossible to go into any of the details in advance, but there is no doubt whatever that the great exhibition will surpass, both as regards scale and magnificence, all that have gone before. No less than 140 different makes of cars from the principal motor manufacturing centres of the world will be shown, and the exhibitors will number over 300. The Daimler Company have secured the central position. It is a significant fact, as showing the estimation in which the exhibition at Olympia is held by Continental manufacturers, that not one but three of the cars that successfully completed the journey from Pekin to Paris will be on view. These are the Itala car on which Prince Borghese won the race, the Spyker car, driven by Mr. Godard, and one of the De Dion-Bouton cars.

The change in the date of the French Exhibition, bringing it closer to that of Olympia, is evidence that France is alive to the keen rivalry which the British industry is opposing to that of France. A French motor-writer has reason to admit that, last year he was "excessively severe on our rivals the other side of the channel. With the same impartiality, I must state what immense progress they have made from one year to another. It is really stupefying, and a veritable gulf, technically, separates the *chassis Anglais* 190" from those of 1906." As the *Matin* truly says, "The importance of the English Automobile Show is increasing year by year. London is the busiest market in the world, and it has now succeeded as regards automobiles." Yet, with the notable examples before them of British energy and initiative in the motor industry, the winning back of the "blue riband" of the Atlantic, and other noteworthy successes, there are some who still play the Cassandra-role of mourning over the lost industrial prestige of Great Britain, and prophesying her falling out of the race for commercial supremacy.

The East is not to be behind the times in the matter of motor shows. The Motor Union of Western India announces that an International Exhibition will be held at Bombay on February 24th to the 29th, next year and will include a Motor Gymkhana extending over three days.

Even with all the evidences of motor activities surrounding him, the pessimist still croaks gloomily. There are rumours afloat of an impending depression in the trade, and it is asked whether there has not been a great overproduction. This question recurs regularly every year, so soon as the weather drives the pleasure motorist off the roads and his car into the second-hand market. It is true that there is not a very brisk demand at this time of year. There never is. But, if it is less than usual, the cause is, in all probability, the proximity of the Olympia and the Paris Shows, for which people are waiting in order to see the new models for 1908. So far as my enquiries go, there has been an overproduction of high-priced cars, for which there must necessarily be a restricted market. For good cars of moderate horse-power, ranging in price from £400 to £700, there must always be a demand.

The question of the probable life of a car is one that interests the Eastern buyers even more than his confrere at Home, and one that I heard asked more often there than here. The answer, of course, largely turns upon who is the owner. I have known some men who would "kill" any car ever made in a single season, and, on the other hand, there are others whose cars are still running at the end of four or five years. With an intelligent owner, and careful driver, possessing some knowledge of car-construction, I think any car of reputable make should easily last seven or eight years, even in the tropics. The engine should be good for that period at least. It may require reboring during that time, especially if the lubrication has been neglected. After this operation, it ought to last, say, another four years. New piston rings, of course, will be required from time to time. The crankshaft will need truing up and fitting with new bearings. As to the other parts, new bushes, change-speed gears, cardan shaft-joints, etc., may be required. Beyond renewing certain moving parts, a car can be made practically as good as new. But the question cannot be answered to all alike. All depends, as has been said, on the owner and driver, the work the car has to perform, and other general conditions.

The British Vice-Consul at Tampico, dealing with the question of motor-boats, criticises British makers that, by keeping up the prices of their products, they shut themselves out of that particular market. American boats, we are told, are about half the price, and therefore rule the field—or rather, the waves. A similar story was prevalent in two or three places in the Far East and few years ago. But those who bought the higher-priced British-built boats have never since has reason to regret their purchases ; whereas the cheaper American boats—? The same lesson was learned in Australia and even in Canada, the British motor-boat is asserting its superiority. So that, in the end, this sort of American "enterprise" is likely to prove rather to the advantage of the British marine motor industry, then otherwise.

Messrs. Straker and Squire, Ltd., of Shaftesbury Avenue, the makers of the well-known "C.S.B." car, have recently sold a 25, 30-h.p. car of this make to His Highness the Maharaja of Bikanir. The identical car will be on Show at Olympia.

The trophies which have recently been offered by Argyll Motors for meritorious performance of Argyll cars have appealed to users of these cars in the East, as well as at Home, as is shown by the recent performances of Mr. A. Turner Laing who has driven a 14-16-h. p. Argyll car up one of the steepest ghauts in the Bombay Presidency. Mr. Laing drove from Poona to Mahableshwar, a distance of 72 miles, in three hours, with three persons and a full load of luggage. Mahableshwar being several thousand feet above Poona, there were several stiff climbs, and one hill seven miles in length with a gradient of 1 in 8, and, in some places, 1 in 6. No trouble whatever was experienced either by overheating or in any other way. The return journey was to Bombay *via* Poona, 189 miles, which was accomplished in 8¼ hours running time, over some of the worst of roads. The petrol used was rather less than a gallon to each 25 miles. Some few years ago the motor-car was considered an impracticable vehicle for the mountainous parts of India, but this performance of Mr. Turner Laing, among others, proves the contrary. Incidentally it shows the value of the Argyll as a car for the East.

Rumours were rife last week that Messrs. Humber, Ltd., had decided to place their 10-12 h.p., 4 cylinder Coventry model on the market at £250 complete. This is an interesting announcement for motorists in the East for whom freight charges added to net price bring the total cost to a figure that in many cases is prohibitive. I should have made some mention of this in my last had it then been more than a rumour. Enquiries, however, substantiate it as far as is possible short of a direct official announcement by the firm in question. The model referred to is a popular one, and its appearance at the price named will doubtless result in a large demand. The body is a four-seater, and, taking it all round, there is nothing to beat it at the price. The horse power does not appear large, as given, but the engine 90 by 95 mm., is as large as many given at higher powers. The car is a good hill-climber, just the thing for the planter, or anyone up-country and is equally useful in the towns. I have seen and tested one or two of these very cars in the East and can speak from experience as to their good qualities.

A rumour of another kind which has been freely circulating, is that America is suffering from a "glut" in the motor-trade, and that one of the largest factories in the U. S. is sending over a huge quantity of motor cars to be disposed of at auction for what they will fetch. This is strenuously denied by Mr. P. L. D. Perry, representative for Great Britain of Ford cars. Mr. Perry says he has made exhaustive enquiries and finds it to be utterly baseless. Still, it is reported that a large number of cars are on the eve of being sent over even if they have not yet started. Anyway the Ford Company have no surplus stock on hand, though that fact may only prove the truth of Mr. Perry's denial. But it would not effect the British trade much if American cars were dumped on our market at slaughter-prices; they would, very likely, prove a god-send to the garages and repair shops to judge from some of "cheap" American cars I have seen from time to time.

(Concluded on page 8.)

## ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

### MR. MORLEY AT ARBROATH.

### Sir Frederic Lely.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCTOBER 25.

Admirable as I have no doubt was Reuter's condensation of the great speech delivered by Mr. Morley to his constituents at Arbroath on Monday, no mere telegraphic summary could do full justice to such an address, and I venture to doubt if certain criticisms would have been passed upon it by one of your up-country contemporaries had the writer been in possession of the full text. To us on this side who have had an opportunity of reading the speech in *extenso* it does not seem to be open to the strictures to which I have alluded. Here there is a consensus of opinion that it was in certain aspects the finest of the series of really remarkable speeches made by Mr. Morley since he became Secretary of State for India, and curiously enough I myself have heard it unreservedly praised even by "impatient idealists." I hope they represent the majority of that school of thought, but I have my doubts, and I shall be agreeably surprised if those "life-long friends" of Mr. Morley to whom he alluded were to cease troubling him. Rumour says that the chief of the carpers who were in Mr. Morley's mind is Lord Courtney, and this is very likely. The illustrious Athenian whose superior virtues obtained for him the surname of Just was, if I may be allowed a slang expression, not in with it my Lord Courtney. But Mr. Morley is not easily daunted and although he may be intrigued against, he will prove too strong for his self-sufficient opponents. Before starting for the North Mr. Morley met a friend who asked : "What are you going to speak about ?" He was told; whereupon he said: "It is a most attractive subject—India." That is the old cant. If India is an unattractive subject it is largely because those who speak about her are so unattractive. The idea that India is so positively forbidding to the stay-at-home Briton arises from the fact that in the last thirty or forty years the House of Commons has had, previous to Mr. Morley, only two members whose speeches on Indian questions were sufficiently powerful and illuminating to attract universal attention—I do not say always convincing. Needless to add that I allude to Fawcett and Bradlaugh. Mr. Morley's constituents must be dull dogs if they found his speech of Monday unattractive, but there is evidence that they thoroughly enjoyed—and I have yet to hear of a Scottish audience which is not interested in India. Mr. Morley, as might be expected of him, does not think much of a public man who is always defending his character for consistency. But to his constituents a representative should be confiding. "I will," he said, "confess to you in friendly but strict confidence that I have winced when I read of lifelong friends of mine saying that I have shelved in certain Indian transactions the principles of a lifetime. One of your countrymen said that, like the Python—that fabulous creature who had the largest swallow that any creature ever had—I have swallowed all my principles. I am a little disappointed in some ways. When a man has laboured for more years than I care to count for Liberal principles and for Liberal causes, and thinks he may possibly have accumulated a little credit in the bank of public opinion (cheers), and in the opinion of his party and his friends (cheers)—it is a most extraordinary surprise to him to find when he draws a very small cheque upon that capital to find the cheque returned with the uncomfortable and ill-omened words 'No effects.' I am not going to argue that. I am not going to defend myself. A long time ago a journalistic colleague, who was a little uneasy at some line I took upon this question or that, comforted himself by saying "Well, well, the ship (speaking of me) swings on the tide, but the anchor holds." Yes, gentlemen, I am not a Pharisee, but I do believe that my anchor holds." He described the present situation as not at all dangerous but as requiring serious and urgent attention. "Those who are called extremists are few, but they are active, their field is wide, and their nets are far spread. Anybody who has read history knows that the extremist beats the moderate by his fire, his fiery energy, his very narrowness and concentration. So be it ; we remember it ; and we watch it all, with that lesson of historic experience full in our minds." But because they could not satisfy extremists it would be the height of folly not to rally the moderates. "There are," he continued, referring to the question of India, "many aspects of it which it is not possible for me to go into, as, for example, some of its military aspects ; but I certainly doubt whether there is any question more important, more commanding at this moment, and for some time to come, than the one which I am impressing upon you to-night. Is all this what is called unrest in India froth ? Is it deep rolling ? I urge that if it froth we shall get the better of it. Is this unrest the result of natural order and wholesome growth in this vast community with its 300 millions of population ? Is it natural effervescence, or is it deadly fermentation ? Is India with all its heterogeneous populations moved really to new and undreamt of unity ? It is the vagueness of the discontent, which is not universal, but of the discontent so far as we can perceive it—it is the vagueness that makes it harder to understand, harder to deal with." Some people were angry with him for not giving them the moon, but a diligent perusal of their papers failed to show him what was wanted which the Government "are not anxious slowly and gradually to make a way for eventually doing." But there must be patience and there must be,—whatever else there was,—firmness. Mr. Morley illustrated his plea for an appeal to the better mind of educated India by an anecdote relating to Henry Lawrence. No one, it was said, ever ate at the table of that great man without learning to think more kindly of the natives. "I wish," said Mr. Morley, "that at every Anglo-Indian table to-day nobody has sat down without having learned to think a little more kindly of the natives. I will only say one more thing at this point. India is perhaps the one country where bad and overbearing manners are a political crime." As I have said, Mr. Morley, has a very good Press. Mr. Morley's speech, says the "Times," is a grave warning to his countrymen—all the more grave because of the measured language in which he alludes to the unrest in India. It is a warning that behoves us all to walk very warily in dealing with this question, to remember that upon each and all of us lies a heavy responsibility, and therefore to divest ourselves as far as we can of passion and prejudice, to put facile theories in abeyance, and to apply our minds to the facts of a difficult situation. The "Chronicle" seizes hold of what was certainly not the least important feature of his speech, namely his weighty remarks on the duties of the democracy to its great dependency. All honour to Mr. Morley, says the "Chronicle," for the directness with which he reminded the democracy last night of its duties, and the courage with which he exposed some of the fallacies in current talk about India, if it were a second Canada. Even the "Daily News" says that "Mr. Morley's speech will be read with sympathy by every liberal," and censures "the mischievous folly of preaching disaffection in India" ; but in the interests of the "impatient idealists," of whose views it is more than any other London paper the exponent, it warns the Secretary of State against mistaking the appeals of our friends for the machinations of our enemies." And that, it fears, is the verdict which must be written on such incidents as the Press prosecutions, the prohibition of public meetings, the floggings, and the deportation of a man like Lajput Rai. The "Tribune" more generously observes :—"The wise administrator of India must look ahead, with the desire to move but not to hurry. That is exactly what Mr. Morley is doing. Once more he declines to regard India as the Canada or England that it is not, but once more he declines to see in it only a country designed for sheer benevolent despotism. While he dwells rightly upon the evil that impatient idealists have done in the world, and might so easily do in India, he is too true a Liberal to throw ideals to the winds. His appeal is from the extremists on either hand to the moderates both in India and in England ; to the educated Indian native, and to the thinking Englishman, at home and in India." "If," adds the *Tribune*, "this man cannot be trusted both to do the duty of the day and gradually to associate native influence and feeling with the administration of India, democracy will be hard put to it to find one to take his place." "We have not," remarks the "Westminster Gazette," "been accustomed in past times to think of Mr. Morley as an 'Imperialist,' and the word has associations which he greatly dislikes, but if there ever was a speech which expounded and applied the true doctrine of Liberal Imperialism, it was the speech which he made last night at Arbroath." I think many will agree also with the following passage in the "Westminster's" article :—"Much as schemes of reform may do, even more may be done at the present stage if Mr. Morley can infuse the administration with the kindly and sympathetic spirit which he commended in his speech last night. Infinite mischief is done in these days by the harsh and contemptuous language which is commonly used about the Babu and other kinds of educated native." The "Star" ungrudgingly admits that Mr. Morley justified his ways to his constituents at Arbroath, but with a somewhat unusual absence of the sense of proportion launches off into an impassioned consideration of the Cotes Contract. Rather strongly the Unionist morning papers, the "Times" excepted, deferred their comments on Mr. Morley's deliverence until Wednesday The "Morning Post" after

## MOTOR NOTES FROM HOME.

(Concluded from page 7.)

Mr. S. F. Edge is nothing if not enterprising. Now that his match with Mr. Huntly Walker on the Brooklands track is off, owing, it appears to the latter's provisions proving too numerous and too difficult to meet. Mr. Edge is endeavouring to provide the motor world, and the public at large, with a new sensation. Failing the acceptance of his £10,000 challenge, Mr. Edge has made a wager with the Hon. Dudley Carlon to drive a 60-h.p. six-cylinder Napier on the London and North-Western Rai way track, from Euston to Edinburgh, a distance of 400 miles at the rate of 70 miles an hour. The best railway time is 8 hours, or 59 miles an hour. So that, if Mr. Edge can make his arrangements, the steam locomotive will be outdone on its own metals. If he can obtain the required permission, the car will be fitted with flanged wheels. But railway directors are proving themselves hard to move in more than one direction just now, and this new enterprise seems a little too revolutionary to meet with much approval, especially as a successful event would be to advertise the rival form of locomotion.

The weather at Home, just now, causes the careful motorist to take heed to his tyre-equipment. Side-slip is the nemesis of the reckless driver, especially in the greasy London streets, and the penalty exacted is often in excess of the value of the time saved in cutting corners and dodging traffic. But, no matter how well-intentioned one may be, things will "happen", so it is just as well to make provision in the way of non-skid bands, a device that finds favour during the rainy season abroad as well as at Home. I find that the best combination is a non-skid—of which by th way, there are many excellent makes on the market, the studded variety being the rest—on the near side driver, and on the off-side front wheel. This is a matter of economy to which there is only one objection, that it puts extra work on the differential by making one wheel revolve faster than the other owing to the difference in size caused by the band. Those to whom "technical" is synonymous with abstract, may ignore the objection in view of the practical advantages. Where non-skid bands are not used, it is as well to recollect that, in wet, slippery weather, the careful driver will regulate his speed that sudden swerves and brakings are avoided, and, in overtaking, it is a good idea to pull over to the off-side gradually, *V rb sap*. The great commercial trials are, at last, at an end, and the result is that this form of good traction has emerged triumphant. Out of 60 entries, less than 56 started, and, of these, 50 finished. I hear that considerable business for firms interested is the immediate outcome. The only form of "commercial" vehicle that does not appear to be a conspicuous success is the motor-bus. Already these have been "warned off" the streets of Manchester and Birmingham. In London they are more of a nuisance than a convenience, and make the streets almost unbearable with their noise and smell. It may be uncharitable to feel some sense of satisfaction on learning that they continue to steadily lose their shareholders' money; but as I write, three stories up, the very desk vibrates in response to the rumbling Juggernaut below. In pleasing contrast is the "electrobus," but unfortunately, more ruinous, from the investor's point of view, than its petrol propelled cousin.

It is only fitting that the last official act of Sir William Treloar, Lord Mayor of London, should be his participation in the dinner of the Society of Motor Manufacturer and Traders at Olympia on November 8th. Sir William's mayoralty ceases at midnight, the same date.

The current issue of the "Motor" contains a highly interesting and useful article on "The Motor in Ceylon" by a writer who was "manager of the principal garage in the island." The cult of the motor-car is stated to be greatly on the increase in Ceylon, the most popular cars being those of low horse-power. "The two-seated 8-h.p. Rover is still very dear to the planter's heart," who finds his small car a great boon as providing a quick and easy means of communications with Colombo and other places. The P. W. D. also finds the motor-car very useful in conveying its officials on tours of inspection all over the island. The commercial vehicle has, as yet hardly made its appearance, and the bullock cart still enjoys undisputed sway, though not for long it is hoped, especially for the conveyance of passengers and mails. Motor weddings are very popular with the Ceylonese themselves, there being a number of hiring cars available, one of which, a ten-seated 16-h.p. Albion waggonette, having ran over 30,000 miles is still in good going order. The writer concludes after some very useful and practical hints to the motorist in the tropics, "that sunny Ceylon, as a motor market is well worth cultivating." The Motorist for October also contains an article on motoring in the East, being a moving narrative of an adventurous ride in Malaya, from Tapah to Selangor by Mr. Silas C. Penney, a gentleman well-known in journalistic circles in the Straits and the F.M.S.

## 'NAWAB IMAD-UL-MULK.

### A Farewell Speech.

In a farewell speech delivered in Bombay, prior to his departure, for England, Nawab Imad-ul-Mulk, the Mahomedan member of the India Council, said:—I need hardly say that, a man like Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, belongs to a class of Indians, who are the back-bone and mainstay of the community—self made men, who have contributed and are contributing more to her advancement, than all the fussy and talkers about progress put together. It is to princes and pioneers of industry like Mr. Tata, Sir Currimbhoy and others that we owe all attempts to develope the resources of the country and provide new openings for the employment of labour. It it they who lead the way in organising measures for the spread of enlightenment and education, for the relief of human suffering, for adding to the wealth of the country,—in fact for everything that makes for real progress we are indebted to them and not to those who attempt by irresponsible talk to sow dissension between the rulers and the ruled and prepare the way for a possible harvest of infinite suffering and trouble.

Speaking about Sir Currimbhoy and his latest benefactions of three lakhs of rupees towards the foundation of a school for the education of Mahomedan children, the Nawab said:—This a move in the right direction, for our salvation lies above all in the proper education of the rising generation. But whatever form Sir Currimbhoy's munificent benefactions may take, I hope the important principle will not be forgotten. As I said in replying to what fell from him the other day, I hope he will not in his school or academy allow education to be divorced from discipline or from religion, and education is of no earthly benefit when so divorced. A man with an undisciplined mind can never be a good citizen or a good subject. And as for religion, there may be found a few sceptics even a few atheists in a community without doing any harm, but no nation can divest itself of religion. Unfortunately, instances of literate men with undisciplined minds are becoming very common in this country, and the results are deplorable. You will remember how at a meeting in London at which Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji presided, and a non-political subject was to be discussed, when some natives of India got up and began to abuse the Government of India and when called to order by men like the late Mr. Budruddin, Tyabji and others, some Indians present (presumably students) jeered at them and said they were paid agents.

Now, gentlemen, ungentlemanly and indiscreet, let us say gaucheries like these though I call them by a more opprobrious name) can only proceed from an undisciplined mind. If one of my sons was guilty of such a conduct, and he was not very grown up, I would give him a good thrashing; that is what he would deserve. I may tell you in passing that Mr. Budruddin, Mr. Ameer Ali and some Englishmen, left the meeting and the man who was shouting abuse was allowed to keep the floor.

I, therefore, reiterate my advice to you Sir, Currimbhoy and to others, who wish to spread the blessing of education among their countrymen, and pray, see that you do not divorce discipline from education and that you bring up a generation leavened in book learning but unskilled in the first elements of real culture name y self-respect, self-knowledge and self-control. To put it in one word see to the formation of character and rest sure that other things will take care of themselves.

## BERLIN SCANDALS.

(Continued from page 7.)

Count Moltke leaned forward anxiously, as if the words which stuck in Major Huelsen's throat might pronounce his doom. Then the late commandant's strategic training came to his assistance. Hastily pulling his counsel to his side, Count Moltke whispered something which caused the lawyer suddenly to shout at the witness, "Perhaps what you know came to you in your official capacity, and, therefore, your lips are sealed? Major Henlsen returned an eager, "Yes, that is so," and Count Moltke sank back in his chair with an audible gasp of relief.

THREE ADMISSIONS.

Herr Harden and his counsel succeeded, however, by a process of adroit interrogatories, in extorting three essential admissions from Major Huelsen—namely, that it was generally understood and believed in high military circles that Prince Eulenburg had fallen because of his addiction to grave abnormal practices; that similar rumours were in circulation regarding the cause of Count Moltke's dismissal, and that Count Moltke, contrary to his repeated assertions during the trial, must have known of the reports concerning his old friend's downfall.

The curious thousands, who braved the chilling rain and choked the approaches to the Law Courts early this morning, in the hope of catching a glimpse of Prince Eulenberg on his way to the witness box, were doomed to disappointment. When the court assembled Dr. Gennerich, a florid-faced, lemon-haired man, answered the call of the Prince's name, and announced himself as his Serene Highness's attending physician. Dr. Gennerich said he had personally forbidden Prince Eulenburg to quit his bed and come to court.

Then the judge ordered Police-official von Treskow to escort ex Guardsman Bollrath, who yesterday recognised Prince Eulenberg from a photo as one of the participants in the orgies at Count Lynar's Potsdam villa, to Prince Eulenburg's apartments, for purposes of ocular identification. The two were gone from court about an hour, returning with the announcement that Prince Eulenberg had declined to be confronted with Bollrath on the ground that the latter might have thought himself able to identify the Prince. The Prince was willing to submit to confrontation, but only in the presence of duly authorised court officials. He did not wish to stand defenceless against Bollrath.

Count Moltke, stung by the constant sarcastic allusions of Herr Harden and his counsel to the Count's "bosom friend," begged permission of the court to once and for all define the exact origin and character of both.

HYSTERICAL SCENES.

"My friendship," declared Count Moltke now and then pounding the table with his clenched fists to emphasise his statements "has been as clean and ideal as any man can conceive. I was led to cultivate it primarily because in Prince Eulenburg's musical gifts I found companionship for my own, which had hungered for a kindred spirit since the death of my dearest friend and brother-in law. Court von Dankelmann. It is true that I was accustomed occasionally to call the Prince "My soul," but only in terms of pure affection never in the passionate accents of which I am accused."

"Good heavens," shouted Herr Harden a few minutes later "when such endearments as My lover, My soul, are exchanged between men they at least justify suspicions that the relationship is of an extraordinary character. Why, the very sparrows are screaming those suspicions from the housetops! If I am pressed further I shall summon members of reigning German families, who will ask 'In the name of heaven is this still contradicted?'"

Then pointing his finger straight at Count Moltke. Herr Harden yelled hysterically. "This man has only contrived to retain his uniform by lies."

Count Moltke took up Herr Harden's challenge to explain the circumstances of his sudden departure from the Imperial service.

"I was not compelled to resign, as Herr Harden alleges," said the Count, "I resigned specifically because the articles in the 'Zukunft' contained inuendoes in regard to my personal character, which could not be destroyed without some process, and I preferred, pending their investigation and disproof, to retire from the high office I held."

Nearly two hours were occupied, in listening to the analytical exposition by Dr. Magnus Hirchfeld, a Berlin expert, who said he had come to the conclusion, from the evidence given during the trial that Count Moltke had abnormal inclinations, undoubtedly through hereditary causes over which he had no control and of which he might not even have a knowledge. In the testimony of Frau Von Elbe, continued the expert indications of Count Moltke's abnormalities came clearly to light.

Not satisfied with these pointed allusions Herr Harden then asked the expert to look at Count Moltke and tell the court if he had not the appearance of a man of abnormal proclivities.

"He probably has not his usual mask of cosmetics on" added Herr Harden scornfully. The Count rose and pounded the table violently in protest against "this insinuation to convict me of enemincy. Call my three men servants who are waiting outside and ask them what cosmetics I use," the distracted, broken aristocrat pleaded. Herr Harden's retort was to insist that the expert should say if Count Moltke looked like a "normal Prussian general." The expert replied that he did not know Count Moltke sufficiently to answer the question.

Another "expert," Dr. Merzbach, was then called, but as he insisted, despite the judge's warning on dragging irrelevant topics into his discourse, counsel for both sides agreed with the court that he was wholly unqualified as an expert, and he retired amid the jeering laughter of the spectators.

## SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—From Oct. 18 to Oct. 25.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON,

Capt S R Godkin, I M S, B
Mr G A Khan, B. Cov
Mr J H Murray, B
Mr G A Hopkins, B
Mr G H Tipper, B
Mr A H Fawkes, B
Mr E D Bennet, B
Mr R J Adams, B
Mr J Holmes, B.
Mr H C N Prance, B
Mr W Macartney, M
Mr A Lucas, Bo Cov
Mr E S Coombs, Bo
Lieut.-Col J M Carpendale R G A
Major A F W King, IMS
Capt G Fowler, IMS
Capt C W Robinson S and T Corps

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr H C Ferard, CIE, B Cov furl to 22-11-07
Mr F E Down, B furl to 31-3-08
Mr R K Moseley, B week's furl
Mr A Brown, B 4 mo furl
Mr J F Hewitt, B 2 days' furl
Mr M P Schembry, B 1 mo M C
Mr H B Ommanney, B 6 mo M C
Mr C E Odgers, M I week's extraordinary leave
Major S H Climo, D S O 24 Punj 3 weeks 5 days
Major F H Domenichetti, 88 C I 7 days.
Capt R P W Quinn, 41 Dogras, 5 mo
Capt J W Skipwith, R E 6 mo M C
Capt H T Naylor, 36 Jacob's H 6 mo M C
Lieut S B Orton, 39 Garh R 3 mo
Lieut C A Johnstone-Smith, 109 Inf 1 mo M C
Lieut C W Wallace, 22 Punj 3 mo M C
Lieut W D Rathborne. 43 Erinpura R 3 mo M C
Lieut V Beadon, 9 G R 2 mo M C
Lieut G R Bird, 4 Raj 2 mo M C
Second Lieut R A Jenkins 97 Deccan I 6 mo M O.

PERMITTED TO RETURN

Major A S Trydell, I C V D
Mr C Rustomjee, B Cov
Mr R G McKerron, B Cov
Mr T Ryan, B
Mr F H Cavendish, B
Mr N D Calder, B
Mr J A O'Maley, B
Mr J F Hewitt, B
Mr M H Cumming, B
Mr M P Schembry, B
Mr F L Halliday, B
Mr C Martin, B
Mr A M Slight, M Cov
Mr F C Harrison, Bo Cov
Mr K R Bomanji, Bo
Col R D Longo, assistant adjutant-general, Mayrayo
Col S D Gordon, U S L
Col G A Williams, I A
Lieut.-Col G A Unwin, 21 Cav
Lieut Col C J W Grant, V C 92 Punj
Major R F Sorabie R E
Major W C Walton, 104 Wellesley's R
Major E Brandreth, I A Remounts
Major H de B Codrington, S and T Corps
Major FRE Loch, 102 Gren
Major F T T Moore, 4th Cav
Major the Hon H D Napier, CMG 39 C I H apt R S Cuming, 12 Prs
Capt W C W Hawkes, 106 Hazara Prs
Capt B R Nicholl, 2 G R
Capt A M Binny, 1 Lrs
Capt E L Popham 26 Cav
Capt J A Bald, 61 Prs
Capt R Steen, I M S
Capt F T Duhan, 19 Punj
Capt R D Gordon, 57 R
Lieut E P Anderson, R E
Lieut C M Hawes, 20 D C O
Lieut J R Cook, 21 Punj
Lieut E H Sinkinson, 24 Punj
Lieut E A Trafford, 52 Sikhs
Lieut H Street, 55 Coke's R
Lieut H H McGann, 69 Punj
Lieut A C S Rendall, S and T Corps
Lieut G B Murray Sand T Corps
Lieut H A Hill, 88 C I
Lieut S van B Laing, 76 Punj
Lieut A Marjoribanks 62 Sikhs
Lieut C N Steel, 25 Punj
Lieut L P Collins, 1-4 G R
Lieut M E Coningham, 96 Berar I
Lieut E W C Ricketts, 23 Sikh Prs
Lieut W Kenworthy, 33 Q O Cav
Lieut G A C Wetherall, 1 D Y O Lrs
Lieut A F Redfern, 7 G R
Lieut G Nottidge, R E
Lieut J G Rae, 123 Outram's R
Lieut W Hattersley-Smith, R A
Nursing Sister Miss M Walker, Q A M N S I.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP", which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady Waite, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Inchcape, Lady Northcroft Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper, Sold by Chemists, Grocers etc.

## THE LATEST FROM HOME.

[SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.]

### WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, OCTOBER 25.

HOME.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—The Archbishop of Canterbury continued his visitation at Croydon last week, and spoke at a great meeting of the Church of England Men's Society on Wednesday. The annual services for doctors and sailors have been held in St. Paul's Cathedral.

A Southerly Gale, with heavy rain, was experienced on Friday and Saturday over most of England and Ireland.

Education.—Sir A. Rucker intends to resign the Principalship of London University when he is 60, next September.—At Cambridge, 1,099 freshmen have matriculated this term.—At the Diocesan Conference on Wednesday the Bishop of Manchester said that the time would come when the religion taught in a school would be determined by the wishes of the parents.

Estate Market.—The sales at the Mart last week amounted to £71,485, compared with £101,211 last year.

Ireland.—Several attempts to wreck trains were made on Sunday night.—Cattle-driving continues, and was defended on Sunday in speeches by Mr. Ginnell, M. P., and Mr. D. Sheehy, M. P.—Mr. Redmond was presented with the freedom of Wexford on Monday.—The Sinn Fein party has been defeated in the election for the chairmanship of the General Council of Irish County Councils. A Sinn Fein meeting has been held in London.

Labour.—The result of the railwaymens' ballot on the strike question is not yet known; but preparations are being made to replace the strikers in case of necessity.—The President of the Board of Trade has invited the chairmen of the railway companies to meet him, and they will do so to-day, to discuss the situation.—A meeting of engine-drivers and firemen has declined to support the "all-grades" movement.—Lord Claud Hamilton, Chairman of the Great Eastern Railway, says that the demand of the Amalgamated Society is the first move in a deep-laid campaign against individualism and capital.

Law.—The Court of Appeal has reversed the judgment for £300, damages, for breach of agreement, given by the High Court to an actress who claimed the succession to Miss Edna May.—At High Barnet, a butler stands charged with threatening to murder Mr. A. Cory-Wright, a Hertfordshire magistrate, and demanding from him, with threats, £10,000.

Naval.—The Admiralty has decided that, with some specified exceptions, only residents in these islands can be members of the Fleet Reserve.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital.—The new block for out-patients was opened on Wednesday.

Sir Lauder Brunton, opening the session of the London School of Tropical Medicine, said it seemed now to be demonstrated that fleas were the main instruments of disseminating the plague.

Speeches.—Mr. Asquith, in Fifeshire on Saturday, said that Liberalism and Socialism parted company when liberty in its positive, and not merely in its negative sense was threatened.—Lord St. Aldwyn spoke at Cheltenham that day and Mr. Wyndham at Perth,—Mr. Morley, addressing his constituents at Arbroath on Monday, said the Government of India would neither be hurried in its reforms nor driven into needless coercion. The situation was not dangerous, but required vigilant attention.—The Prime Minister, at Dunfermline on Tuesday, resumed his attack on the House of Lords.—Lord Rosebery, speaking in Glasgow on Wednesday at an agricultural luncheon described the Scottish Small Landholders Bill as introducing a vicious system pregnant with malignant possibilities. Lord Rosebery was afterwards enrolled as a guild brother of the Glasgow Incorporation of Bonnet makers and Dyers, and spoke at a banquet on the debt which Glasgow owes to the Union.

Sporting.—At Rugby football on Saturday the London Scottish beat Oxford University and cambridge University beat Richmond.—Braid won the first prize in the Sunningdale golf tournament, beating Taylor in the final.—Braid also beat Massy on Wednesday at Watford.—At New-market, the Middle Park Plate was won by Sir D. Cooper's Lesbia.

Theatres.—Mme. Bernhardt began a season of French plays at the New Royalty on Monday with "La Sorciere."—"The Education of Elizabeth," a comedy by Roy Horniman, has appeared at the Apollo.—Dr. G. Murray's translation of "Medea" has been given at the Savoy.

The "Edward Medal" for bravery in mines has been formally instituted by Royal Warrant.

The Royal College of Surgeons has now 1,387 Fellows, 17,544 members, 398 licentiates in midwifery, and 2,111 licentiates in dental surgery.

Trafalgar Day.—The Nelson Column in Trafalgar-square was elaborately decorated on Monday. Lord Brassey spoke at the Navy League dinner.

Vivisection.—An "Anti-Vivisection Crusade" was opened on Sunday by a demonstration in Hyde Park.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The Government's tariff preference proposals were approved on Wednesday by the Federal House. The Prime Minister described the proposals as tentative, to be extended and adapted according to experience.—Mr. Watson is resigning, for reasons of health, the Labour leadership.

Canada.—Mr. Rudyard Kipling on Monday addressed the Canadian Club at Ottawa, the audience including Sir W. Laurier and other Ministers, on the labour question. Speaking in Toronto on Saturday, Mr. Kipling advocated trade preference between Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, and eulogized Mr. Chamberlain's work.—Mr. Devlin, late M. P. for Galway, has entered the Quebec Cabinet.—M. Lemieux, Minister of Labour, before starting on his mission to Japan, said that one of the youngest of nations was approaching one of the oldest and most distinguished, so that they might take counsel together as to the policy best suited to the interests of both.—A Dominion steamer has returned to Quebec after planting the British flag on a number of Arctic Islands.

Newfoundland.—The west coast fishermen have made an amicable agreement with the captains of the American fishing vessels.

South Africa.—There was a serious Chinese riot at a Rand mine on Sunday night.—While in Salisbury the directors of the Chartered Company agreed to the severance of the commercial from the administrative side of the company, and to giving the people a preponderant voice in the Council.—The grave of ex-President Kruger in Pretoria has been desecrated, apparently by an attempt to steal the marble bust.

THE UNITED STATES.

Banking Crisis.—The Knickerbocker Trust, with deposits of £12,000,000, suspended payment on Tuesday. The trust is said to be perfectly solvent. The Government is distributing £1,250,000 of its securities among the leading New York banks. The Trust Company of America, on Wednesday, successfully withstood a run of depositors upon it.

President Roosevelt spoke at Nashville on Tuesday, and declared that his policy was simply to punish successful dishonesty.—Our New York Correspondent thinks Mr. Hearst will distinctly gain by the combination of Republicans with his "Independence League."

FOREIGN.

Austria-Hungary.—The Emperor's health continues to improve.—The Hungarian Government proposes to tax all incomes over £25.

China.—The revised mining regulations preclude the prospect that foreign capital will be forthcoming to develop Chinese mines.

France.—The Chamber reassembled on Tuesday.—The Finance Minister says that last year's deficit is only £572,000; that 1907 will show a surplus and 1908 will be balanced without fresh losses.—The Rhone Valley and the upper part of the Loire basin have again experienced serious floods.—A Radical Deputy is publishing a book severely criticising the state of the army and the fortifications on the eastern frontier. The "Matin" publishes startling statements about the condition of Toulon Arsenal.—An article in the "Echo de Paris" describes as a national peril the systematic purchase of French iron mines by Germans.—The Russian Foreign Minister has been spending a few days "incognito" in Paris.

Germany.—The cruiser Scharnhorst, 11,600 tons, made a speed of 24 knots on her recent trials.—In a review of the British official history of the South African war, the German official military organ warmly praises the qualities of the British troops.—The trial of Count Kuno Moltke's libel action against Herr Harden, editor of the "Zukunft," began on Wednesday. Herr Harden declined to withdraw anything.

Italy.—The Government has dismissed 16 leaders of the recent railway strike.

Morocco.—Mulai Hafid's position is said to be growing worse, and the Sultan's improsing.—At Casablanca on Saturday an Arab attack was repulsed with heavy loss. On Monday the hostile tribes opened negotiations for peace. General Drude is negotiating with the tribes, and thinks that some result is possible.

Persia.—The Cabinet has been dismissed at the demand of Parliament.

Russia.—It is officially stated that of 5,443 electors 2,670 are moderates, 2,100 Right, 508 Left, and 165 unknown. Attempt to form a "bloc" of the Constitutional Democrats and Octobrists have failed.—Nine terrorists were executed in Warsaw on Sunday night.—The St. Petersburg prisons are overcrowded.—A bomb outrage on a train at Karatscheff has killed three persons. The perpetrators carried off £4,000.

Obituary.—Mr. G. F. Bodley, R.A.; Sir Charles Turner; Mr. Howard Saunders; the Hon. P. F. C. Sweden-Hastings; Nawab Mobsin ul-Mulk; Baron Podmanitzky; Mr. T. C. Garth; Deputy-Surgeon-General Carter; Colonel C. F. W. Moir; the Rev. R. Baron; the Rev. F. French Florence Countess of Kingston.—"Times."

## THEOSOPHISTS IN COUNCIL.

### Routed by the Police.

THE "Chicago Tribune" of September 16th is responsible for the following:—

Mahatmic spirits—the mysterious being known in theosophy as "presences"—clashed yesterday afternoon with the Chicago police and were routed ingloriously.

The guardians of the mundane law experienced little or no difficulty in vinquishing the proud spooks that heretofore have acknowledged no rule except that of the "superphysical" world into which they have progressed. They were simply no match for the prowess of the blue coated men who swooped down on them and the 267 Theosophists—including the high priestess. Mrs. Annie Besant—in attendance at the closing session of the Theosophical society at Kimball hall.

INTERRUPT ELECTION FIGHT.

Just how the rude invasion of the spiritland came about is a mystery. But the admitted facts are that at 3 30 o'clock in the afternoon—the time when the convention was torn by the fight over the election of an anti-Leadbeater ticket—a squad of police under Serg. George Euson came upon the scene. They rushed up the stairs and demanded admission to the convention hall on the second floor. They found the entrances locked. After hammering away for some time the sergeant saw a moving shadowgraph on the glass door, which opened and revealed a stout woman.

In tones of vehement indignation she asked him what his "business" was

"This is a peaceful theosophical meeting and you policemen are disturbing it without any just cause," she exclaimed.

"We don't know nothin' about what the meetin' is for as its none of our business, ma'am," said the spokesman of the squad, "but we do know you are violating the city ordinances by having the doors locked from the inside. The dangers of fire are guarded against in the building laws."

THEOSOPHISTS RECEIVE ULTIMATUM.

By this time the news of the visit from the police had spread and a wave of excitement perturbed the delegates, especially the women. The men Theosophists—one of whom was on the platform—rushed into the vestibule and hall To one of these Sergt. Euson said.

"If you do not leave the doors open we will be forced to clear the hall and lock up this place."

It was found the doors open in, instead of out, which is said to be a violation of the buildings laws enacted after the Iroquois fire disaster.

Before leaving Euson placed two officers in charge of the hall, with instructions to "stay to the end and see the doors were kept unlocked."

"I don't believe the spirit presences could help them much in case of a fire panic," said Dr. Axel Gustafson who, though a personal friend of Mme. H. P. Blavatsky, had been denied admission to the convention. "As I had noticed the meetings advertise as public gatherings I asked admission. But they were debating some matters connected with the expulsion of Charles Leadbeater, who was accused of misconduct, and the atmosphere was burdened with too many scandals for non-members to hear."

Dr. Gustafson denied it was he who called the police.

MRS. BESANT UPHOLDS LEADBEATER.

In her annual address as world president of the society Mrs. Besant created a sensation by "handling without gloves" the question of the adoption of a penal code for application to wrongdoers within the theosophical fold. She allied herself with the faction that holds an injustice has been done to Leadbeater, whom she styled her "Friend and fellow initiate." Her attitude in this celebrated fight contributed to the election of the pro-Leadbeater list of officers. The ticket put up by his enemies was overwhelmingly defeated.

A resolution indorsing the expulsion of Leadbeater from the American branch of the Theosophical society was beaten by a vote of 227 to 35.

After the election Mrs. Besant said:

"An injustice was done Mr. Leadbeater. The real truth about this case was never disclosed. No taint of personal immorality could rightly be said to attach to him. His only offence was that he gave a coterie of prematurely blase young men some advice which was exaggerated into a great fault and condemned as immoral teaching."

In reference to the burning issue of her selection for the "world presidency" Mrs. Besant said:

"To think or assume the presences which attend all deliberations of theosophical gatherings failed to dictate the selection of the successor to Col. Olcott is irrational and inconceivable."

SCORES POLITICIANS AND DOCTORS.

In an address on "The Influence of Theosophy on the World of Thought," at Orchestra hall Mrs. Besant scored Chicago for its lack of civic beauty and the politicians and doctors for the "devotion to money grubbing rather than to science and good citizenship."

## MR. KEIR HARDIE, M.P. AND "DAILY MAIL."

### How India should be Governed.

THE "Daily Mail" publishes the following telegram from Mr. Keir Hardie dated October 21:—

I have returned from visiting the United Provinces and the Punjab. I followed the usual course, received deputations of Mahommedans, Hindus, and Sikhs, interviewed officials, was received by the Viceroy and members of the Government.

Your readers remember the sensational reports from the Punjab last spring that sedition, murder arson, and general lawlessness were rampant. It is now known that they were a figment of over-heated, jaundiced journalistic imagination. At Delhi in May he municipal tax was doubled. There was agitation and the tax was withdrawn. On May 10 there was a street fight between natives, over in five minutes.

Reports were disseminated that dissolute Eurasian and European club natives had risen and were butchering Europeans. In the native city business and pleasure went on as usual.

This is now officially admitted. Compare the facts with the sensational reports in your own columns. The Ettawah native policemen forged an incriminating document against gentlemen. A deportation warrant was issued. The Governor intervened and the forgery was discovered. The districts round Lahore and Rawal Pindi were agitated by 25 per cent. increased rent, fresh heavy irrigation charges and confiscatory land legislation. Agitation followed. The canal charge was withdrawn and the Colony Bill vetoed. The agitation ended. This was the only seditious movement. Fifty-five trading men were arrested in four months without bail. Trial and acquittment followed, the judge declaring the prosecuting witnesses perjurers and the evidence fabricated.

So much for the seditious movement, of which I can find no trace. The native police are miserably paid, ignorant, and venal. These supplemented by a tactless magistrate and sensational news-mongers, were responsible for most of the trouble.

These details I give because a Bill is before the Council for the suppression of meetings in proclaimed areas. A meeting is defined as twenty persons in a private or public place, and a magistrate is to give permission. Police are reported to be present at political meetings specially aimed at. The Bill is used by the police as an instrument of blackmail for paying off old scores. No house is safe from invasion.

Moderate constitutional reformers are alarmed and titled gentlemen are taking no part in politics, despairing. They fear, as I do, that the extreme sedition will be strengthened and the reform movement driven underground. There is real menace to good government. I solemnly affirm there is no need for the measure.

Government officials are misinformed. They are too far removed from the people and dependent entirely on police reports which the higher courts almost universally disbelieve.

To have the people of India bound and gagged at the tender mercies of the most corrupt police in the world is to play with fire in a petroleum tank.

There is lingering hope that the Cabinet will refuse to sanction the measure, or, failing the Cabinet, that the practical sagacity which has distinguished the King's reign will lead his Majesty to intervene until the need for the measure is proved by independent inquiry. I join my fervent prayer in the same hope.

The shadow of famine broods heavy over 200 millions of people. Hardship, hunger, starvation and death threatened tens of thousands. If this horror is added to a sense of unjust treatment lowering of faith in British justice and fair play, the condition of India is black indeed.

The present law is strong enough to deal with anything approaching sedition. Home intervention might lead to the resignation of one headstrong capable member of the Indian Government. Better that than a nation bereft of hope.

KEIR HARDIE.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Florilline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, whitens the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Florilline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept. 38 Farringdon Road London, England

## THE DUKEDOM OF PORTLAND.

### New Phase of the Druce Case.

London, Oct. 25.

The Druce case one of the most interesting cases which have come before the English courts in recent years entered upon an important phase to-day, amid the prosaic surroundings of the Marylebone Policy Court

The claim which has been put forward by Mr. George Hollamby Druce an Australian carpenter to the Dukedom of Portland and to the enormously valuable Portland estates now beneficially owned by Lord Howard de Walden is to a large extent involved in the present action in which the claimant charges Mr. Herbert Druce with wilful and corrupt perjury.

In effect the case ranges around the personalities and eccentric habits of Mr Thomas Charles Druce the one-time owner of the Baker-street Bazaar who was said to have died in 1864 and of the equally eccentric fifth Duke Portland.

Mr. George Hollamby Druce the eldest son of the late Mr. George Druce, who again was the eldest son of Mr. T. C. Druce. The defendant in the present action is a younger son of Mr. T. C. Druce. The plaintiff alleges that T. C. Druce and the fifth Duke of Portland were one and the same person; that the Duke as Mr Druce ran the Baker street Bazaar, married, and had children; but that in 1864 he decided to drop this part of his quality, and therefore shammed death as T. C. Druce, and was apparently buried in Highgate Cemetery.

It apparently follows that if Druce and the Duke were one and the same person, the eldest son of his marriage with Elizabeth Crickmer was his legal heir and successor to the title and estates. The rights of this son, George, have descended to his eldest son, George Hollamby Druce.

On the other hand, if T. C. Druce really died in 1864, he cannot have been one and the same with the fifth Duke of Portland, who died in 1879, and the claim of George Hollamby Druce falls to the ground.

Owing to the alleged failure of the fifth Duke to leave any male issue, the Portland estates in Middlesex, under the will of the fourth Duke descended to Lady Howard de Walden and are now held by her grandson, Lord Howard de Walden, but the plaintiff alleges that Duke did leave male issue and that therefore, the Portland estates, as well as the title, should devolve upon him.

The Marylebone Police-court was packed to the doors during the hearing of the opening of the case. The plaintiff, Mr. G. H. Druce, was represented by Mr. Atherley Jones, K. C., and Mr. S. C. N. Goodman, and for the defendant, Mr. Herbert Druce, who is alleged to have committed perjury by swearing in an affidavit that his father, T. C Druce, died in 1864. Mr. Horace Avory, K. C., and Sir Charles Mathews appeared.

Mr. Rowlett watched the proceedings on behalf of Lord Howard de Walden, and the Duke of Portland was present in person.

COUNSEL'S SPEECH.

Mr. Atherley Jones, in opening the case, said the perjury was alleged to have been committed on two occasions, the last occasion being in connection with the suit of Hannah Druce against Mr. T. C. Druce for the revocation of probate. The whole reason and purpose of the proceedings in the Consistory Court, and also in the Probate Division, were the purpose of establishing that a gentleman who was the proprietor of the Baker street Bazaar, viz., Mr Thomas Charles Druce; and who was alleged to have died in the year 1864, was not in fact, except so far as he chose to assume the name Thomas Charles Druce, but another person, and that person did not die till 1879.

Some years prior to Mr. T. C. Druce becoming the proprietor of the Baker-street Bazaar, he married a lady named Crickmer, and by that lady had issue son, Mr. George Druce, who was the father of Mr. George Hollamby Druce, the prosecutor in this case.

It was in the proceedings in the Consistory Court that Mr. Herbert Druce made an affidavit, in which he alleged inter alia that he was the son of Mr. T. C. Druce and stated that his father died in 1864, and that her had seen him after his death. He would read the affidavit.

THE ALLEGED PERJURY.

Counsel then read a document which contained the following passages:—

"I am the son of the above-named, Thomas Charles Druce, and was born on the 4th of July, 1846.

"I lived with my father to the time of his death.

"My said father went to reside at Mill Hill some three or four years before his death in 1864.

"My father fell ill, and his death took place on the 28th of December. I saw my father lying in the coffin. He was wrapped in a sheet, and only his head was to be seen."

He also stated that he attended the funeral of his said father at Highgate.

"The main averment in the proceeding," said counsel, "was that Mr. T. C. Druce did not die in 1864, and that he was in fact the fifth Duke of Portland, who died in 1879. I do not say that that fact disposes of the whole issue, but one obvious thing would have been the opening of the coffin, and the discovery of the fact that it was a spurious funeral. However, Mr. Herbert Druce, acting within his rights, refused to allow the vault to be opened.

"We as counsel for Mr. George Hollamby Druce, I regret to say, have to seek to establish a prima facie case against Mr. Herbert Druce of having committed wilful and corrupt perjury, in saying 'that he saw his father, T. C. Druce, lying dead in his coffin, and that his father was buried in Highgate Cemetery."

Counsel continued. I shall call a considerable number of witnesses and among them three of signal importance, whose evidence will conclusively prove that Mr. T. C. Druce once had another personality than that of the owner of the bazaar.

"One of the most important of these witnesses is Mr. Robert Caldwell, who has been brought over from New York, where he has been living since 1871. As far back as 1855 he was suffering from an unpleasant complaint for which he was successfully treated by a medical man in India. He came over to this country where he was introduced to Sir Howard Mackenzie, who introduced him to the Duke of Portland at Welbeck From time to time he accompanied the Duke to the Baker-street Bazaar. A confidence arose between the Duke and Mr. Caldwell, and the Duke disclosed to Mr. Caldwell that he enjoyed a dual personality. He manifested himself to Mr. Caldwell as the proprietor of the bazaar, and he also manifested himself to Mr. Caldwell at Welbeck. In 1864 the Duke determined to destroy this dual personality and communicated to Mr. Caldwell his desire to do so.

"Mr. Caldwell will tell you that in 1864 he carried out, in conjunction with the Duke this simulated death and this mock funeral and that he assisted in procuring certain lead to be placed in the coffin. He will relate that he saw the funeral in the first instance proceed from the Baker-street Bazaar, and presumably by a circuitous route to a house at Hendon. This witness saw a paper in New York in which he read the romantic proceedings in connection with this case, with the result that for the last two days he has been in this country."

"There is also," continued couns

## MR. MORLEY AT ARBROATH.

### The Secretary of State on India.

Mr. Morley, Secretary of State for India, addressed a crowded meeting of his constituents on Monday night (Oct. 21,) in the Public-hall, Arbroath. Provost Alexander presided.

Mr. Morley, who on rising met with a most enthusiastic reception, the audience rising and cordially singing, "For he's jolly good fellow," said:—Mr. Provost, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—It is an enormous satisfaction to me to find myself once more here, I am afraid the first time since the polling, and since the majority—was it 2,500? (laughter)—that splendid majority that these burghs were good enough to give me. I value very much what the Provost he said, when he told you that I have never, though I have had pretty heavy burdens, neglected the local business of Arbroath and the other burghs. (Cheers.) The Provost truly said that I hold an important and responsible office under the Crown; and I hope that fact will be the excuse, if excuse be needed, for my confining myself to night to a single topic. When I spoke to a friend of mine in London the other day he said, "What are you going to speak about?" and I told him. He said—and he is a very experienced man—"It is a most unattractive subject, India." (Laughter and cheers.) This is the last place, Arbroath and the rest of my constituency, where any apology is needed for speaking about India, because it is you who are responsible for my being Minister for India. If I have been—in many ways I am certain I have been—a deficient Minister, it is your fault. (Laughter.) If your 2,500 majority had been 2,500 the other way—a very inconceivable thing I admit—but if it had, I should have been no longer Minister for India. Do you know there is something that strikes the imagination, something that awakens a feeling of the bonds of mankind in the thought that you here and in the other burghs—shipmen, artificers, craftsmen, and shopkeepers living here—that you are brought through me, and through your responsibility in electing me, into contact with all these patient millions, hundreds of millions, 300 millions, across the seas. I say that is a fact that strikes the imagination; and therefore it is that I will not make any apology to you to-night for talking to you about India, the responsibility for which you are yourselves involved in. Let me say this, not only to you gentlemen here, but to all British constituencies—that it is well you should have patience enough to listen to a speech about India; because it is no secret to anybody who understands those things that if the Government were to make a certain kind of bad blunder in India—which I do not expect them to make—there would be short work for a long time to come with many of these schemes, financial schemes, which you have set your heart upon. Do not believe, do not think, if any mishap were to come to pass in India that you can go on with that admirable programme of social reforms, all costing money, in the spirit in which you are now about to pursue it.

CONSISTENCY.

It is not a fantastical or academic theme I present to you it is a theme in which your own deepest political interests are closely involved. (Cheers.) Now, I am not very fond of talking of myself, but there is one single personal word that I would like to say, and this is really the only place—this or one of the other burghs in my constituency—these are the only places in which I should not be ashamed to say that word. But you, after all, are concerned in the consistency of your representative. Now I think a public man who spends much time in vindicating his consistency makes a mistake. I will confess to you in friendly but strict confidence that I have winced when I read of lifelong friends of mine saying that I have shelved in certain Indian transactions the principles of a lifetime. One of your countrymen said that, like the Python—that fabulous creature who had the largest swallow that any creature ever had—I have swallowed all my principles. I am a little disappointed in some ways. When a man has laboured for more years than I care to count for Liberal principles and for Liberal causes and thinks he may possibly have accumulated a little credit in the bank of public opinion (cheers), and in the opinion of his party and his friends (cheers)—it is a most extraordinary surprise to him to find when he draws a very small cheque upon that capital to find the cheque returned with the uncomfortable and ill-mannered words "No effects." (Laughter.) I am not going to argue that. I am not going to defend myself. A long time ago a journalistic colleague, who was a little uncosy at some line I took upon this question or that, comforted himself by saying "Well, well, the ship (speaking of me) swings on the tide, but the anchor holds." (Cheers.) Yes, gentlemen, I am not a Pharisee, but I do believe that my anchor holds. (Cheers.)

OUR FIRST DUTY IN INDIA.

Now to India. I observed the other day that a certain Bishop—the Bishop of Lahore—in India said—and his words put in a very convenient from what is in the minds of those who think about Indian questions at all—"It is my deep conviction that we have reached a point of the utmost gravity and of far-reaching effect in our continued relations with this land, and I most heartily wish there were more signs that this fact was clearly recognized by the bulk of Englishmen out here in India, or even by our rulers themselves." Now you and the democratic constituencies of this kingdom are the rulers of India. You are among them, and it is to you, therefore, that I come to render my account. Just let us see where we are. Let us put this case. When critics assail Indian policy in this question or that I want to know where we start from? Some of you in Arbroath wrote to me, perhaps a year ago, and called upon me to defend the system of Indian Government and the policy for which I am responsible. I declined, for reasons which I stated at the moment; and I am here to-night to render an account of my stewardship and to answer in anticipation all those difficulties which many people, with whom in many ways I sympathize, feel. Let us see where we start from. Does anybody want me to go to London to-morrow morning and to send a telegram to Lord Kitchener, who is Commander-in-Chief in India, and tell him that he is to disband the native army and send home as fast as we can despatch transports the British contingent of the Army and bring away the whole of the Civil servants? Suppose it to be true, as some people in Arbroath seemed to have thought—I am not arguing the question—that Great Britain loses more than she gains; supposing it to be true that India would have worked out her own salvation without us; supposing it to be that the present Government of India has many defects—and I do not know any Government in the world, except the present Cabinet (laughter), which has not defects—supposing all that to be true, do you want me to send that telegram to Lord Kitchener to-morrow morning to clear out bag and baggage? How should we look in the face of the civilized world if we had turned our back upon our duty and upon our task? How should we bear the savage stings of our own consciences when, as assuredly we should, we heard through the dark distances the roar and scream of confusion and carnage in India? How should we look in the face of the civilized world, how should we hear the stings of our own consciences? Then, people of this way of thinking say "That is not what we meant." What is meant, gentlemen? The outcome, the final outcome, of British rule in India may be a profitable topic for the musings of meditative minds; but we are not here to muse; we have the duty of the day to perform, we have the tasks of to-morrow laid out before us. Now, where do they start from? In the interests of India, to say nothing of our own national honour, in the name of duty and of common sense, our first and commanding task is to keep order and to quell violences among race and creed, and sternly to insist on the impartial application of rules justice, independent of European or of Indian. We start from that. We have got somehow or another, wisely or unwisely, by a right policy or erroneous policy, we have got to maintain order.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE TASK.

Now there are some difficulties in this great task in England, and I am not sure that I will exclude Scotland, but I said England in order to save your feelings. (Laughter.) Now, one great difficulty of finding out, of knowing, what actually happens. Scare headlines in the bills of important journals are misleading. I am sure some of you must know the kind of mirror which distorts features, elongates lines makes round what is lineal, and so forth; and I assure you that a mirror of that kind does not give you a more grotesque reproduction of the human physiognomy than some of these tremendous telegrams give you as to what is happening in India. That is one difficulty, and I could illustrate that if I liked and if you had patience. Another point is that the Press is very often flooded with letters from Indians or ex-Indians, letters too often coloured with personal partisanship leaning this way and that. There is a great deal of writing on the Indian Government by men who have acquired the habit while they were in the Government, unluckily retaining the habit after they come home and live, or ought to live, in peace and quietness among their friends here. That is another of our difficulties. But still, when all the difficulties are measured and taken account of, it is impossible to overrate the courage, the patience and fidelity, with which the present House of Commons has faced a not at all easy moment in Indian Government. You talk of democracy; people say "Oh! Democracy cannot govern remote dependencies." I do not know; that is a very grave question; but, so far, after one Session of the most Liberal Parliament that has ever sat in Great Britain this most democratic Parliament so far at all event has safely rounded that very difficult angle. (Cheers.) It is quite true that in reference to a certain Indian a Conservative member rashly called out "Why don't you shoot him?" The whole House, Tories, Radicals and Labour men, they all revolted against any such ignoble doctrine as that; and I augur from the proceedings of the last Session—and next Session may entirely shake me down to the ground, I do not know—but I do augur from the proceedings of the last Session that democracy, in this case at all events, has shown, and I think is going to show, its capacity for facing these enormously difficult and complicated problems. (Cheers.)

"THE GROSSEST FALLACY IN ALL POLITICS."

Now I sometimes say to friends of mine in the House and I venture respectfully to say it you—There is one tremendous fallacy which it is indispensable for you to banish from your minds when you are thinking from the point of view of a British Liberal, to banish from your minds when you think of India. It was said the other day—no I beg your pardon it was alleged have been said—by a British member of Parliament now travelling in India and a gentleman I think the more of for having an open mind willingto hear both sides anxious to learn before he comes home to teach—he will learn a good deal and I hope he will communicate the fruits of his teaching to the House of Commons where I shall be able to examine them. (Cheers.) Now I am not at all sure that he said this; but it does not matter because many other people have said it—That whatever is good in the way of self-Government for Canada must be good for India. In my view that is the most concise statement that I can imagine and the grossest fallacy in all politics. (Cheers.) I think it is most dangerous I think it is the hollowest and I am sorry to say the commonest of all the fallacies in the history of the world in all stages of civilization. (Cheers.) Because a particular policy or principle is true and expedient and vital in certain definite circumstances therefore it is equally true and vital in a completely different set of circumstances. A very dangerous and gross fallacy. You might just as well say that because a fur coat in Canada at certain times of the year is a most comfortable garment, therefore a fur coat in the Deccan of India is a sort of handy garment which you might be very happy to wear. (Laughter.) You might say, "Oh! but a form of government is one thing and a coat is another." I only throw it out to you as an example and an illustration. Where the historical traditions, the religious belief, the racial conditions are all different—I do not want to be arrogant or insolent but I say that to transfer by mere logic all the conclusions that you apply to one case to the other is the height of political folly (cheers), and I, for one, will never lend myself to that doctrine.

THE ANALOGY OF IRELAND.

You may say, Now you are laying down a different law different rules of police in India from those which for the best part of your life you laid down for Ireland. Yes that approach will have sting in it if you persuade me that Ireland with its history, the history of the Union and so forth, is exactly analogous to the 300 millions of people in India. I am not at all afraid of facing that test, (Cheers.) I cannot but remember that in speaking to you I may be speaking to people many thousands of miles away, but all the same I shall speak to you and to them perfectly frankly. (Cheers.) I don't myself believe in artful diplomacy; I have no gift for it, to my great misfortune. (Laughter.) There are two sets of people you have got to consider. First of all I hope that the Government of India, so long as I am connected with it and responsible for it to Parliament and to the country, will not be hurried by the anger of the impatient idealist. The impatient idealist—you know him, I know him. (Hear, hear.) I like him; I have been one myself. (Laughter.) He says, "You admit that so and so is right, why don't you do it—why don't you do it now? I sympathize with him whether he is an Indian idealist or a British idealist. Ah! gentlemen, how many of the most tragic miscarriages in human history have been due to the impatience of the idealist! (Loud cheers.) I should like to ask, to come to detail. The Indian idealist, for example, whether it is a good way of procuring what everybody desires, a reduction of military expenditure, whether it is a good way of doing that to foment a spirit of strife in India which makes reduction of military forces difficult, which makes the maintenance of military forces indispensable? Is it a good way to help reformers like Lord Minto and myself to help us to carry through reform, to inflame the minds of those who listen to these teachers, to inflame their minds with the idea that all our proposals and projects are shams? I don't think it is. (Hear, hear.)

DISORDER AND ITS REPRESSION.

And I will say this, gentlemen. Do not think there is a single responsible leader of the reform party in India who does not deplore the outbreak of disorder which we have had to do our best to put down, who does not agree that disorder, whatever your ultimate policy may be—at any rate, violent disorder—must be put down, and that with a firm hand. (Cheers.) If India to-morrow became a self governing colony—which is the language used by some—disorder would still have to be put down with a firm hand, with an iron hand; and I do not know to whom these gentlemen propose to hand over the charge of governing India. But whoever they might be, depend upon it that the maintenance of order is the foundation of anything like future progress. (Cheers.) If any of you hear unfavourable language applied to me as your representative, just remember considerations of that kind. To nobody in this world, by habit, by education, by experience, by views expressed in political affairs for a great many years past, to nobody is repression, exceptional repression, more distasteful. There is the policeman, of course, who, you will all agree, is a form of repression we cannot dispense with; but exceptional repression is no more distasteful to any one than it is to your representative. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) After all, gentlemen, you would not have me see men try to set the prairie on fire without arresting the hand. You would not blame me when I saw men smoking their pipes—political pipes, or ordinary pipes—smoking pipes near powder magazines, you would not blame me, you would not call me an arch-coercionist, if I said, "Away with the men and away with the powder." ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) We have not allowed ourselves—I speak of the Indian Government—to be hurried into the policy of repression. I say this to what I would call the idealist party, and in spite of nonsense that I read in some quarters that ought to know better, about apathy and supineness. We will not be hurried into repression any more than we will be hurried into the other direction. Then the other party, which finds a very good voice, which is very vocal in this country, say:—"But oh! we are astonished and India is astonished, and it is time that India is astonished and amazed at the licence that you extend to newspapers and to speakers; why don't you stop it?" Orientals, they say, do not understand it. Yes, but just let us look at that. We are not Orientals; that is the root of the matter. We are in India. We English, Scotch, and Irish are in India because we are not Orientals; and if I am told that the Oriental view is that they cannot understand that the Press are allowed to write what they like—well, experiments may fail, but anyhow, that is a Western experiment which we are going to try, not only through this Government, but through other Governments. We are representatives, not of Oriental civilization, but of Western civilization, of its methods, its principles, its practices; and I for one will not be hurried into an excessive haste for repression by the argument that Orientals do not understand this toleration.

THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT VIEW.

You will want to know how the situation is viewed at this moment in India itself by those who are responsible for the Government of India. I think it is best to be quite straightforward, and the view is not a new view at all. The view is that the situation is not at all dangerous, but that it requires serious and urgent attention. (Cheers.) That seems to be the verdict, for the moment it is the verdict. Those who are called extremist are few, but they are active, their field is wide, and their nets are far spread. Anybody who has read history knows that the extremist beats the moderate by his fire, his fiery energy, his very narrowness and concentration. So be it; we remember it; and we watch it all, with that lesson of historic experience full in our minds. But still we hold that it would be the height of political folly for us at this moment to refuse to do all we can do to rally the moderates to the cause of the Government, simply because the policy will not satisfy the extremist. Let us, if we can, rally the moderates, and, if we are told that the policy will not satisfy the extremists, so be it; our line will remain the same. This is a great lesson, a great principle, a great maxim. It is the height of folly to refuse to rally moderates, and what we shall call sensible people, because we will not satisfy extremists. (Cheers.) Now I am detaining you rather unmercifully, but I doubt whether—and do not think I say it because it happens to be my department—of all the questions that are to be discussed now, perhaps for some years to come, any question can be more important than the question of India. There are many aspects of it which it is not possible for me to go into, as, for example, some of its military aspects; but I certainly doubt whether there is any question more important, more commanding at this moment, and for some time to come, than the one which I am impressing upon you to-night. Is all this what is called unrest in India forth? Is it deep rolling? I urge that if it is forth we shall get the better of it. Is this unrest the result of natural order and wholesome growth in this vast Community with its 300 millions of population? Is it natural effery science, or is it deadly fermentation? Is India with all its heterogeneous populations—is it moved really to new and undreamt of unity? It is the vagueness of the discontent, which is not universal, but of the discontent so far as we can perceive it—it is the vagueness that makes it harder to understand, harder to deal with. Some of them are angry with me. Why? Because I have not been able to give them the moon. (Laughter.) I have got no moon, and if I had I would not give them the moon. I would not give anybody the moon because I do not know who lives there. I do not know what kind of conditions prevail. But, seriously, I read pretty carefully—not very pleasing reading—I read much of the Press in which their aspirations are put forth. I think it is my duty to do that. (Cheers.) But I declare to you I cannot find what it is precisely they want us to do which we are not anxiously slowly and gradually to make a way for eventually doing. But there must be patience and must be, whatever else there is, firmness.

A LITERARY DIVERGENCE.

I want, if I may to make here a little literary divergence. Much of this movement arises from the fact that there is now a considerable, a large body of educated Indians who have been fed at our instigation, by our means, upon the great teachers and master of this country—Milton, and Burke, and Macaulay, and John Stuart Mill. I think it is a mistake that we should not feel that these masters should have a great force and influence. They may; but still I am not surprised at all, are you, that these educated Indians who read these great masters and teachers of ours are intoxicated with the ideas of freedom and nationality any self government which those great writers promulgate? (Cheers.). I entirely agree. Who of us can wonder who had the privilege in the days of our youth, at college or at home, of turning over those golden pages and seeing that lustrous firmament dome over our youthful imaginations—who of us can forget, shall I call it the intoxication and rapture, with which we made friends with these truths? (Cheers.) Then why should we be surprised that young Indians feel the same movement of mind when they make free of those great teachers that we put into their hands? (Cheers.) I would only say this. I know some of these teachers pretty well. I only say this to my idealist friends, whether Indian or European, that for every passage that they can find in Mill or Burke, or Macaulay, or that splendid man Bright (cheers), for every passage they can find in the speeches or writings of these teachers of wisdom, for every such passage I will find them a dozen passages in which, in the language of Burke, one of those teachers on which these men rely, give the warning—"How weary a step do those take who endeavour to make out of a great mass a true political personality." I believe those are the words of Burke, and they are words that are much to be commended to those zealous men in India—How many a weary step has to be taken before they can form themselves into a mass which has a true political personality. I say all this. It may be wasted, but I do believe anybody who has a chance ought to appeal to the better mind of India to the better mind of educated India. Time has gone on, experience has widened. I have never lost my invincible faith that there is a better mind in all great communities in the human race (cheers) and that that better mind, if you can reach it, if statesmen in times to come can reach that better mind and awaken it and evoke it, can indnce it to apply itself to practical purposes for the betterment of the conditions of that community, they will indeed have a beneficent fame. There are—nothing strikes me much more than this when I talk of the better mind of India, and there is no use discussing it—there are subtle elements, religious, spiritual, mystical, traditional, historical in what we may call for the moment the Indian mind, which are very hard for the most candid and patient to grasp or to realize the force of; but we have got to try. (Hear, hear.) I always remember a little passage in the life of a great Anglo-Indian, Sir Henry Lawrence, a very simple passage, and it is this, "No one ever ate at Sir Henry Lawrence's table without learning to think more kindly of the natives." I wish that at every Anglo-Indian table—I wish I could think that at every Anglo-Indian table to-day nobody has sat down without leaving it having learned to think a little more kindly of the natives. (Cheers.) I will only say one more thing at this point, India is perhaps the one country—bad manners, overbearing manners are very disagreeable in all country—India is the only country where bad and overbearing manners are a political crime. (Cheers.) The Government have been obliged to take measures of reprehension; they may be obliged to take more. But we have not contented ourselves with measures of repression. As I have said, we have never declined to rally the moderates because the extremists would not be contented.

THE REFORM SCHEME.

Those of you who have followed Indian matters at all during the last few weeks or months—two or three months—are aware there is a reform scheme, a scheme to bring the Indians closely—giving them a chance, at all events, of coming more closely—into contact with the Government of their country. Though the Government of India issued certain proposals expressly marked—I should like this to be observed—as provisional and tentative, there was no secret hatching of a new Constitution. Their circular was sent about to obtain an expression of Indian opinion, official and non-official. Plenty of time has been given and is to be given for an examination and discussion of the information. We shall not be called upon to give an official decision until spring next year, and shall not personally be called upon for a decision before the middle of next Session. If you will let me, I will say that we look with satisfaction on the new policy of leaving the Indian protected States and the Indian princes who rule over them—and they amount to over 60 millions of population outside the area of what is called the British area—to leave these princes much more to themselves. This is a step we have taken to which I attach the greatest importance. Two Indians have for the first time been appointed to be members of the Council of India sitting at Whitehall, (Cheers.) I appointed these two gentlemen, not only to advice the Secretary of State in Council, not only to help to keep him in touch with Indian opinion and Indian interests, but as a marked and conspicuous proof on the highest scale, by placing them on this important advisory and in some respects its ruling body, that we no longer mean to keep Indians at arms' length or shut the door of the Council Chamber of the paramount power against them. (Cheers.) Let me press this little point upon you. The root of the unrest, discontent, and sedition so far as I can make out after constant communication with those who have better chances of knowing the problem at the first hand than I could have had the root of the matter is racial and not political. (Cheers.) Now, that being so, it is of a kind that is the very hardest to reach. You can reach political sentiment. Racial dislike, perhaps some would call it in some cases hatred—it is a dislike not of political domination; but of our racial domination and my object in making that great and conspicuous change in the constitution of the Council of India which advises the Secretary of State of India, my object was to do something—you might say not much, but to do something, and if rightly understood and interpreted to do a great deal, to teach all in India, from the youngest Competition Wallah who arrives there that in the eyes of the Government of India the Indian is perfectly worthy—we do not say it is so in words alone, we have now shown it in act—by giving a share in the Council of the paramount Power.

FAMINE AND PLAGUE.

There is one more difficulty—two difficulties—and I must ask you for a couple of minutes. I only need name them—famine and plague. At this moment, when you have thought and argued on all these political things, the Government of India is a grim business. Now, if there are no rains this month, the spectre of famine seems to be approaching, and nobody can blame us for that. Nobody expects the Viceroy and the Secretary of State to play the part of Elijah on Mount Carmel who prayed for and saw a little cloud like a man's hand, until the heavens became black with winds and cloud and there was a great rain. That is beyond the reach of Governments. All we can say is that never before was the Government found more ready than it is now to do the very best to face the prospect. Large suspensions of revenue and rent will be granted allowances will be made to distressed cultivators, and no stone will be left unturned. The plague figures are terrible. At this season plague mortality is generally quiescent; but this year, even if the last three months of it show no rise, the plague mortality will still be the worst that has ever been known. I think in India's recorded annals. Pestilence during the last nine months has stalked through the land wasting her cities and villages slaying its millions uncontrolled and uncontrollable so far as we can tell by human forethought or care. When I read some of these figures in the House of Commons there were considerable loudish cries of "Shame." I felt that these cries came from the natural sympathy horror amazement and commiseration with which we all listen to such ghastly stories. But of course no shame to the Government of India. If you see anything in your newspapers about these plague figures remember that this is not like an epidemic here. In trying to remedy plague you have to encounter tremendous habits and prejudices. Suppose you find plague is conveyed (some think it is) by a flea upon a rat and suppose you are dealing with a population who object to the taking away of life. You see at once the first thing that would occur to you is countered. The Government of India have applied themselves with great energy with fresh activity and they believe they have got the secret of this fell disaster. They have laid down a large policy of medical sanitary and financial aid. (Cheers.) I am a tremendous niggard of public money. (Cheers.) I watch the expenditure of Indian revenue as the ferocious dragon of the old mythology watched the golden apples. (Laughter.) I do not forget that I come from a country which, so far as I have known it, is most generous, if it is also most prudent. Nevertheless, though I have—both of my own temperament and, I am sure, of the prejudices of my constituents—to be most thrifty, almost parcimonious, upon this matter the Council of India and myself will, I am sure, not stint or grudge. (Cheers.) I can only say, in conclusion that I think I have said enough to convince you that I am doing what I believe you would desire me to do—approaching, along with admirable colleagues in India and admirable colleagues at home; conducting administration in the spirit which I believe you will approve with impartiality; listening to all I can learn; desirous to support all those who are toiling to do good work in India (cheers); and that I shall not for my part, be deterred from pursuing to the end, as I have persevered in up this moment, a policy of firmness, of slow reform. We shall not see many fruits of it in our day. Never mind, we shall have made a beginning in firmness, reform, and resolute patience. (Loud cheers.)

A vote of continued confidence in Mr. Morley was enthusiastically adopted.

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MR. FISHER UNWIN some time ago initiated a "firs novel" competition, offering a prize of £100 for the best story by a writer who had never had a novel published. The prize was won by Mrs. Baillie-Saunders, with her book "Saints in Society." Now he is starting a second competition on similar lines for a prize of 100 guineas, full particulars of which will be sent post free on application to Mr. Fisher Unwin, 1, Adelphi-terrace.

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THE French Minister of Public Works has been instructed, says a Dalziel message, to take the initiative in arranging for an international congress to meet in 1908 for the purpose of dealing with the preservation of public high-ways against the wear and tear caused by motor-cars.

## RAILWAY DIRECTORS MEET MR. LLOYD-GEORGE.

### Friendly Exchange of Views.

London, Oct 25.

Representatives of the directors of the leading railways in England, Scotland, and Wales met Mr. Lloyd-George to-day to discuss the situation raised by the demand of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants for "recognition." No settlement was arrived at, but a further meeting is likely to be held.

The Great Western Railway Company will to-day issue a circular to its staff warning them that any who go on strike will not be taken back, and inviting those who do not to be loyal in the crisis if they desire promotion.

THE CONFERENCE.

Mr. Lloyd-George met in conference at the Board of Trade Offices, Whitehall, London, the representatives of the railway companies concerned in the threatened dispute with the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants and other trade unions. The proceedings lasted from 11·30 to 1 o'clock. There were present chairmen directors, and general managers from fourteen railways. No Irish railway was represented.

Afterwards Mr. Askwith, K.C., assistant secretary to the Board of Trade (Railway Department) and well known as a skilled arbitrator in labour disputes published an official statement to the effect that the conference had adjourned after discussing various suggestions.

No date has been fixed for the resumption of the conference, but it will be one day next week. At present the outlook continues to be hopeful, although no one would care to prophesy definitely. Those who think, however, that the directors went to the meeting in a non-possumus attitude are mistaken. The adjournment can be taken to denote willingness on their part to see if by any means possible a great blow to the industrial well-being of the country can be avoided. Directors, who admitted the situation had improved, said afterwards they were much impressed by Mr. Lloyd-George's fairness and obvious endeavour not to take up an attitude which might be regarded as special pleading.

Mr. Lloyd-George will have an interview with Mr. Bell, and probably other leaders of the several railway trade unions, and then the conference of directors and general managers will resume.

CLEARING THE AIR.

The Press Association understands that in accepting Mr. Lloyd-George's invitation the chairmen of several of the leading railway companies stipulated that their acceptance should be, in legal phraseology, without prejudice. They made it clear that their attendance did not imply any surrender of principle for which they have contended, but simply willingness to talk over the subject informally and confidentially with a member of the Government, whose office is most closely associated with questions of railway management.

To-day's conference, therefore, assembled on that understanding, and although no settlement resulted from it the friendly exchange of views is considered as having in some measure cleared the air, and perhaps prompted some amicable solution of the problem. The proceedings were of an informal and conversational character throughout, and no resolution was passed or proposed. It does not yet appear to be certain whether the President will have any further meetings with the directors.

## FRENCH NATIONAL DEFENCE.

### Captain Humbert's Criticisms,

A long discussion took place in the French Chamber on October 25 on questions of national defence which have been opened up by Captain Humbert's sensational book "Are We Defended?" The order paper contained two interpellations, namely, that M. Lasies "with regard to the recently-published revelations as to the material and moral condition of the army"; and that of M. Gauthier (de Clagny) on "the measures the Government intends taking to ensure the national defence."

M. Gauthier opened his attack by saying the country had a right to know the truth whether or not it was properly defended. Captain Humbert had declared he was supported in his campaign by the great majority of the officers. They would, too; remember the sensational resignations of several general officers. Captain Humbert's book had caused no small excitement, and they wanted to know if his allegations were correct. If he had spoken lightly, Ministers should contradict him; if the contrary was the case, then those who had allowed the admirable instrument of national defence which France still had ten years ago to fall into decay were highly culpable and criminal. They had thought the armament of the army left no room for criticism. M. Gauthier recapitulated a lengthy list of defective armaments, useless forts, worthless appliances, etc., alleged to exist by Captain Humbert and other critics. France, Captain Humbert had said, was not defended. Was he a calumniator? If not, what were they going to do? Moreover, Captain Humbert had not mentioned the disquieting symptoms of insubordination which had recently been noticed. Nor did the Navy escape criticism, as was attested by the report on the Iena catastrophe.

"RED-TAPE OF MINISTRIES."

M. Gauthier, turning to criticisms of persons, said General Picquart, the Minister, of War, had been chosen more for his political than for his military services. As an example of incoherence in the Government offices he cited one a lawyer, M. Cheron, the other, an ex-officer, M. Maujan. He had put the lawyer in the and the Officer War Office in the Home Office, (Laughter.) Captain Humbert himself, if he were Minister of War could not repair the evil, for he would be choked by the red-tape of the Ministries. The Deputy appealed to Ministers to give France a strong army and to combat the raising anarchy which threatened to overwhelm the nation.

M. Lasies said that according to a law of 1902 the Minister of War ought every year to make a statement to Parliament on the condition of the Army. This was never done. Why?

M. Messimy sided with Captain Humbert in some of his criticisms, but considered that on the whole he went too far. He especially joined issue with the author of "Are We Defended?" in the latter's criticisms of the Eastern forts. Captain Humbert had allowed himself to generalise from a few exceptions. The Governor of Verdun himself had told him (M. Messimy) that the place was in a perfect state of defence. He criticised severely the acts of generals who, after accepting honours from the country, had deserted their posts.

General Picquart said he accepted fully the responsibility of his position, and intended to bring forward, not words, but facts to justify that the country was well defended. The Minister went through a large number of the charges made by capt. Humbert and General Langlois, in the "Revue des Deux Mondes," and pointed out that they were exaggerated, if not wrong. He had entire confidence in the Army. (Applause.)

Captain Humbert then spoke in defence of the statements in his book.

Captain Humbert concluded by proposing a resolution that the army Commission should examine Generals Hagron and Brugere (retired) on the condition of the army.

At eight o'clock the Chamber divided when a vote of confidence in the Government was carried, by 385 votes against 82. Captain Humbert's resolution was not put to the vote.

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ALTHOUGH nothing has yet been decided in the matter, it is stated (says Reuter) that the Government intends to accept the tender of Messrs. S. Pearson and Son for the railway across the Andes from Africa; in Chili, to La Paz, in Bolivia, amounting to about £2,500,000. The competing tender is from a German firm.

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### 22 LIVES SAVED.

The venerable Swami Dharmananda Mahavaratee of Asiatic and European fame, desires me to gratefully inform you that His Holiness has been able to save 22 human lives by prescribing Doan's Backache Kidney Pills to patients suffering from various complaints caused by or arising from disorders of the kidneys. The most serious case being that of a well-known Professor of Sanskrit who suffer from chronic diabetes for a period extending over 12 years.

The venerable Swami is so much pleased with this medicine that he has named it "The Greatest Miracle."

For your information I take the liberty to say that the venerable Swami is a celebrated Monk, a Minister of Hindoo religion, a distinguished author, a thorough linguist and a great traveller of worldwide fame. Yours faithfully, J. G. Bharati, Diciple of the Swami, by whose command I write to you.

The venerable Swami resides at 23/1 Sitaram Ghose's Street, Calcutta, where the above was investigated by one of our representatives, when he personally corroborated same.

The danger of kidney disease is that it frequently comes on so quietly that the cause of the trouble is not suspected, the patient suffering from headache, nervousness, heart trouble, sleeplessness, dizziness, lack of ambition, &c., all of which are symptoms of kidney disease, just as much as backache, dropsy, urinary and rheumatic troubles, diabetes and Bright's disease, for which Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are a specific.

Sold by medicine dealers who will not offer something else for the sake of a large profit, at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 for Rs 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

If you mention this Paper your order will be sent postage and packing free.

## NEW YORK PANIC SUBSIDING.

### Meeting of the Cabinet.

### UNITED ACTION BY SAVINGS BANKS.

New York's financial panic seems to be subsiding. The number of casualties was greater than ever on Oct. 25, comprising five banks and five trust companies, but they are nearly all concerns of comparative unimportance. A meeting of the United States Cabinet has been held at Washington to consider the situation, all the members being present except Secretary Cortelyou, who is still on the spot in New York conferring with the bankers and making reassuring statements.

More small paper money has been ordered from Washington for New York, and relief is still being afforded by the Government to the banks. A meeting of most of the largest New York savings banks has agreed that depositors shall be required to give from thirty to sixty days' notice of withdrawal, which is equivalent to a temporary suspension of payment.

The Trust Company of America still withstands the run. A receiver has been appointed for the Knickerbocker Trust, but there is a scheme for enabling it to resume operations shortly.

Mr. Pierpont Morgan has been the subject of an ovation in the New York Stock Exchange, where a pool is now established to provide the money requirements. Mr. Morgan advises people to buy and sell on the Stock Exchange only for cash.

Our correspondent cables a description of the financial battle which has been raging between Mr. Morgan and Mr. Harriman, from which Mr. Morgan has emerged triumphant.

THE MAN OF THE HOUR.

HOW MR. PIERPONT MORGAN SAVED THE SITUATION.

New York, Oct. 25.

"What's the matter with Morgan? He's all right!" The fervent sentiment of the whole of Wall Street is expressed in the strident chorus which yesterday nearly split the walls of the Stock Exchange as its members separated after the grand old man of finance had rescued them from bankruptcy and utter collapse.

Nothing more spectacular has ever been witnessed in Wall Street that the intervention of Mr. Pierpont Morgan at the moment of intense peril. It was a veritable act of salvation. Mr. Morgan is now universally recognised by the nation as the man of hour. Owing to his good judgment and extraordinary foresight he has more liquid assets than any other man in the country. When eighteen months ago Mr. E. H. Harriman and his associates were indulging in orgies of speculation skyrocketing railway shares declaring magnificent dividends sending up Union Pacifics from 150 to 200, Mr. Morgan began to sell out. By the end of the year he had divested himself of enormous quantities of stocks, realising on all his vast investments at the time when Mr. Harriman the Standard Oil and others were forcing prices till they reached almost incredible heights.

Then Mr. Morgan announced his retirement from active business and proceeded to Europe, while his firm continued its operations taking up railway and other notes issued for purposes of equipment. In the spring the market began to decline, in March the panic arrived and the process of squeezing water out of the stocks continued throughout the summer. All the while Mr. Morgan was travelling. When he returned in August everybody looked to him to encourage and galvanise the market, but he preferred to remain inactive. Not until this week, when national calamity seemed imminent, did he again set foot in Wall-street.

The only man in the entire financial community with his hands completely free, he by common consent instantly assumed supreme command of situation. Instinctive everyone came to him for guidance and advice. Even his inveterate foes, the Standard Oil magnates and their banks, admitted his predominating influence. Mr. Cortelyon, the Secretary of the Treasury, who is honoured in the Street as a man of profound judgment, consulted Mr. Morgan daily. Since Monday Mr. Morgan has been continuously at work.

RETURNING CONFIDENCE ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The crisis is believed to be over, largely because of the re-establishment of credit relations with London. It is expected that to-day's rapid moment of sterling in our favour will result in the import of £5,000,000 (£1,000,000) to £10,000,000 (£2,000,000) gold from you. The outlook of the moment is not for the engagement of a much, if any, larger sum, but sentiment is bound to be favourably affected by the news that gold is due to arrive.

Six bank failures are reported to-day, but they are mostly small affairs, and in at least one case failure was due to errors of judgment by other institutions.

The run of depositors on the Lincoln and America Trust companies continued to day, but it is now recognised that the deposits of cash by the Treasury with the banks were largely conditional on the use of the currency thus obtained to enable the two companies to meet the run. Consequently depositors were paid off as fast as they arrived at the seller's windows, and the run will cease at the end of the week, if it had not ceased already.

The figures for the week's cash movement at the banks, compiled by the "Evening Post" to-day, figures submitted by the banks themselves, are very striking. They show the Interior banks have withdrawn £14,000,000 (£2,800,000) in cash from New York, and have set off nearly £20,000,000 (£4,000,000) received by the banks from the Treasury. This does not indicate, however that they bank reserves are £12,000,000 (£2,400,000) larger than a week ago because of enormous sums turned over by banks to the trust companies and by them to the depositors.

Much of the cash withdrawn by participants in the run was redeposited in other institutions, mostly banks, and will figure in the reserve showing of to-morrow's bank statement. But very large amounts are also locked up in safe deposit vaults or in private houses, this total being impossible the estimate, but running far into a million. With the ending of the panic this money will certainly return promptly to the banks.

The entire financial community was immensely relieved and reassured when the Stock Exchange closed without any suspension. The bank presidents again discussed the Clearing House loan certificates to-day, but a general consensus of opinion is not now necessary. The feeling is that the good results of the past two days' "financiering" are chiefly attributable to Secretary Cortelyou, Mr. J. P. Morgan, Mr. George F. Baker, of the First National Bank, and Mr. James Stillman, of the National City, Bank.

LIST OF SUSPENSIONS.

Suspension of payment was announced yesterday in the case of five banks and five trust companies particulars of which are as follows:—

First National Bank of Brooklyn, capital dls.300,000 (£60,000), deposits, dls.4,200,000 (£840,000).

Brooklyn Bank, capital dls.300,000 (£60,000), deposits dls.1,500,000 (£300,000).

Borough Bank of Brooklyn, capital dls,200,000 (£40,000), deposits dls.3,000,000 (£600,000).

United States Exchange Bank, capital not indicated, deposits dls.500,000 (£100,000).

Union Dime, Brooklyn (temporary suspension in the form of a demand for notice of withdrawals. Other savings' banks are making a similar demand, capital not indicated, deposits dls.2,500,000 (£500,000).

Williamsburg Trust capital dls.700,000 (£140,000, deposits dls.7,500,000 (£1,500,000).

International Trust Company, capital not indicated, deposits small.

Union Trust of Providence, capital dls.500,000(£100,000) deposits dls.25,000,000 (£5,000,000).

Jenkins Trust, capital not indicated deposits dls.2,500,000 (£500,000).

New England Trust capital and deposits not indicated.

MR. ROCKEFELLER'S ADVICE.

The loan of dls.25,000,000 (£5,000,000) which Mr. Rockefeller yesterday placed at the disposal of the Stock Exchange brokers he augmented this afternoon after a conference with other prominent bankers by an additional sum of dls10,000,000(£2,000,000). But despite these heroic measures the dearth of cash continues in a most acute form. Many merchants and large houses are at their wits and to obtain the wherewithal to pay the weekly wages.

The panic of depositors is still spreading. "Tell the people of New York," Mr. Morgan remarked to newspaper representatives this morning to keep their heads cool and their money in the

## GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, OCTOBER 25.

FEVER OR POISON.

Sir Edward Malet's letter to the "Times," controverting the statement of Mr. Wilfrid Seawen Blunt that he (Sir Edward) was moved from his post at Alexandria to a place of safety on board ship, gives a sensational turn to that portion of his autobiography in which the veteran Ambassador describes those breathless days. Sir Edward now, putting two and two together, believes that the "fever" by which he was suddenly laid low, and from which he recovered as suddenly, was no fever at all, but the effects of poison administered by those who, as a correspondent of Mr. Blunt hinted, meant to murder him. The malady was mysterious enough. Sir Edward describes how he was suddenly overcome, and how he found it impossible to rise when his servant called him. The Turkish Imperial Commissioner had to be received. The Ambassador did somehow manage to receive him, and, though his visitor throughout the interview seemed "a long way off," he managed to acquit himself, as he believes, with decorum. Then, the visitor having gone, the sick man fell fast asleep, and was carried to bed unconscious. The ways of the poisoner are dark, not least when the drug is administered by an Oriental. They were more open in their dealings with the Khedive.

"WELCOME, ASSASSINS!"

There are few more dramatic stories of our time than that which Sir Edward has told of the attempt upon the Khedive. Looking out of a window he saw a captain and soldiers crossing the square towards the palace. He knew, by intuition or from secret information, that they were coming to cut him to pieces. He did not flee; he did not barricade himself in his quarters. He sent an aide-de-camp civilly to receive the murderers, to lead them up the great staircase, telling them that the Khedive was expecting them, and that they were to be conducted to his presence. Taken aback, they meekly followed, and were brought to the man whom they had come to kill. He met them without flinching. He told them that he knew the errand upon which they had come, but that he claimed the right of a doomed man to speak. They waited in silence, and he told them how, no matter what they did, in the long run Britain must win; that they had some guarantee for the safety of the country so long as he, whom Britain was pledged to support, remained alive. It would be better for them to let him live. And then he offered them high rank in his personal service. They accepted on the spot, and when they left it was as distinguished members of the body guard of the man whom they had been sent to destroy.

THE BLACK ART.

What Messrs. Maskelyne and Devant do not know about conjuring is hardly worth knowing; so, as they have sought in vain for explanation of the Indian rope trick, and as impresario after impresario has fruit offered princely sums for an exhibition of the trick, we must come to the conclusion that the famous illusion is only one of the many baseless legends which travellers get by word of mouth from native sources. It is wonderful that the imposition should so long endure. Every year the story of the trick is told, turn and turn about with that of the sea-serpent. The "Madras Mail" a year or so ago gave a striking description of the performance. A native juggler, operating in the open, suddenly threw a ball of twine into the air. The ball, instead of returning, went on mounting high into the sky. Presently the juggler's boy was ordered to mount the twine, and did mount, hand over hand, like a monkey, until he disappeared from view. When summoned to return he refused, and his father, sticking a dagger into his belt climbed up after him.

PRESIDENT POYNTER.

Sir Edward Poynter, the President of the Royal Academy has just announced his resolve to go on trying to make the London County Council set back the frontage of the Strand improvement far enough to make what he considers a good artistic job of it. Though he is now seventy one Sir Edward's handsome bearded countenance and upright frame make him look much younger. A good story is told of the picture with which he made his first hit, "Israel in Egypt." It represented the colossal statue of a sphinx being dragged across a flat sandy waste by a quivering mass of Israelites at the bidding of their Egyptian task-masters. While Poynter was painting this Sir John Hawkshaw the great engineer came to look at it and after making a few calculations on a bit of paper said to him, "My dear fellow this will never do: the weight of the sphinx is so much but your Israelites are not developing nearly enough horse-power to drag it! You must double your number of Jews!" Poynter saw the force of this and made the picture scientifically as well as artistically correct.

LADY PRIMROSE.

Much sympathy is being expressed with Lady Primrose because Sir Henry Primrose has been obliged, on account of ill-health to give up the idea of going to India on an important official mission. Lady Primrose is a very remarkable woman, and it is easy to see that she must have been a great beauty. Even now it is difficult to realise that she is a grandmother. Her first husband was the late Lord Denman, and she is the mother of the present Lord Denman, a promising young peer, who, it will be remembered, was recently appointed Captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms. Sir Henry Primrose himself, who has had a long and distinguished career in the public service, is Lord Rosebery's first cousin.

THE SHAKESPEARE CONTROVERSY.

It would seem that the question as to who wrote the plays usually attributed to Shakespeare will never be satisfactorily answered. For years the Bacon controversy occupied the attention of students, but from time to time arguments are put forward to show that neither Shakespeare nor Bacon has any claim to their authorship. Only last year a noted German scholar, Dr. Karl Bleibtreu, claimed to have discovered that the famous plays were written by Roger Earl of Rutland. Another iconoclast, a North London schoolmaster, Mr. J. C. Nicol, now announces that the honour of having written *Hamlet* belongs to Henry Wriothesley, a former Earl of Southampton, who was Shakespeare's friend and patron. Although bewildering to the ordinary playgoer, these controversies cannot fail to appeal to the literary student, and it will be interesting to watch developments of Mr. Nicol's claim.

LONDON'S RAINFALL.

Frequent and prolonged have been the outcries of cricketers and others interested in outdoor sports against the whether of the last few months, but an inspection of recent statistics discloses a condition of affairs scarcely in accord with their complaints. The average rainfall in the Thames basin during months of July was certainly heavier than is usually experienced, being 2·47 inches, as against an average of 2·27 for the preceding twenty-four years, but in August the average only reached 2·13 inches, as compared with 2.47 in the preceding twenty-four years. Curiously enough, too, although the total rainfall was heavier, in July there were thirteen days absolutely without rain, while in August only nine days are recorded as having been perfectly dry. It is interesting also to note that the heaviest rainfall for a single day during the months of July and August was only 47 inches, this figure being reached on July 22, and also on August 17. In the area supplied by the Metropolitan Water Board, the average shows considerable fluctuation. In June the figures were 2·27 inches, in July 1·46, and in August 1·90, whilst the heaviest downfall in any of the Board's territory occurred in the Lambeth Division during the month of June, and was registered as 2·69 inches. In view of these facts, it would appear that recent downfalls have not been exceptionally heavy, but that the general inconvenience which has been experienced is probably attributable to the great bulk of the rain having fallen during the day.

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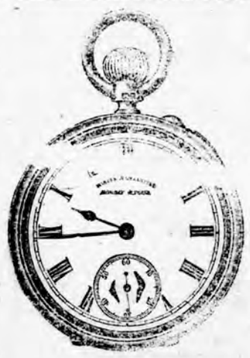

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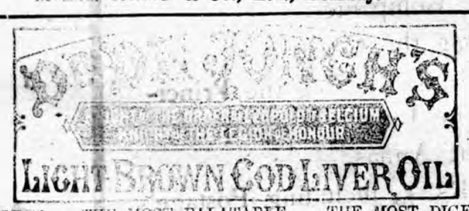


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| 12 Sherry " | ... ... | ... " " | 5 8 |
| 12 Liqueur " | ... ... | ... " " | 5 8 |
| 12 Finger " | ... ... | ... " " | 11 0 |
| 12 Beer Tumblers | ... ... | ... " " | 5 8 |
| 12 Soda " | ... ... | ... " " | 9 0 |
| 2 Quart Decanters | ... ... | ... each " | 4 0 |
| 1 Pint " | ... ... | ... " " | 3 8 |
| 1 Claret " | ... ... | ... " " | 4 8 |

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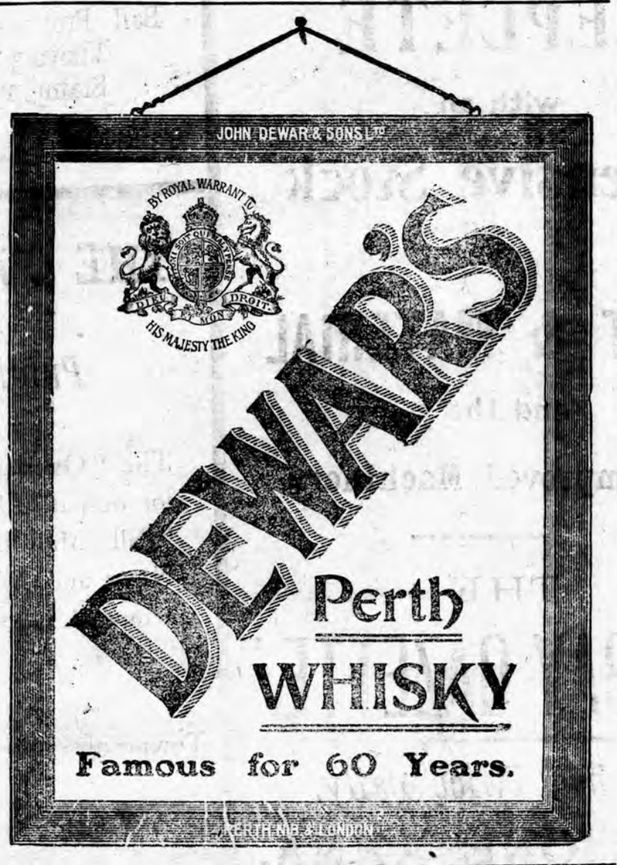


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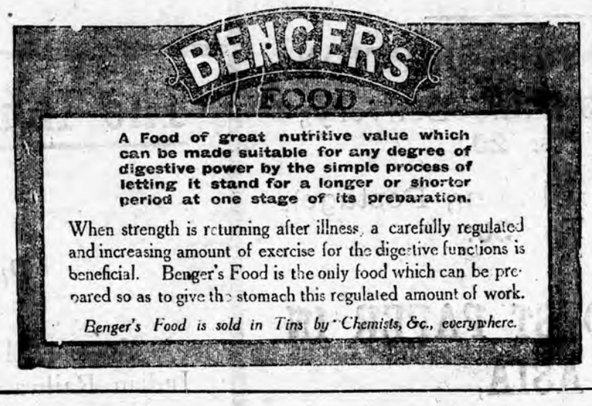
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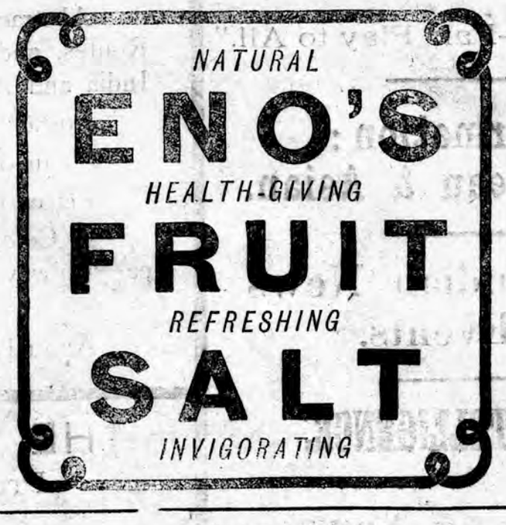


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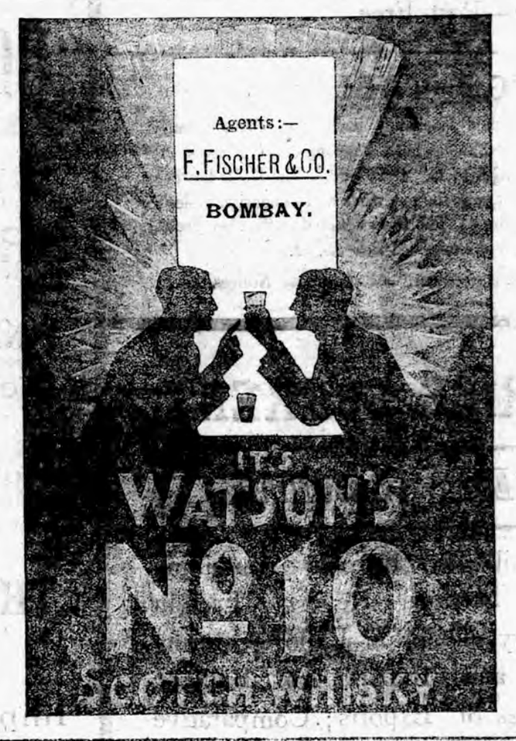


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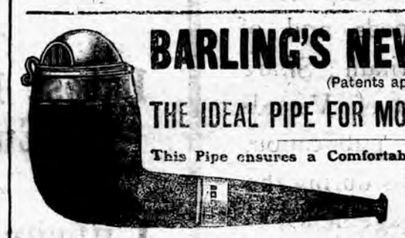

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co. 43, Cornhill E.C.; Messrs. D. F. KEYMER & Co., 5, Whitefriars Street, LONDON, E.C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 12, Bucklersbury Street, LONDON, E.C.—Paris, Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—GIBRALTAR: Messrs. TRAGUER & Co.